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Will promptly attend to collections of bounty, back pay, &c., and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Cash advanced on judgments, notes, military and other claims.
Has for sale Town lots in Tatesville, and St. Joseph's, on Bedford Railroad. Farms and unimproved land, from one acre to 350 acres to suit purchasers.
Office nearly opposite the "Mengel Hotel" and Bank of Reed & Schell.
April 1, 1865—1y

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Will punctually and carefully attend to all business entrusted to his care. Soldiers' claims for bounty, back pay, &c., speedily collected. Office with H. Nicodemus, Esq., on Juliana street, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
April 7, 1865.

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Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to his care. Will give special attention to claims against the government.
Office on Juliana Street, formerly occupied by Hon. A. King. March 31, 1865.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Respectfully offers his professional services to the public.
☞Office with J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."
Bedford, Dec. 9, 1864.

J. R. DURBORROW,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Office one door South of the "Mengel House."
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
Having also been regularly licensed to prosecute claims against the Government, particular attention will be given to the collection of Military claims of all kinds; pensions, back pay, bounty, bounty loans, &c. April 1, 1864.

ESPY M. ALSIP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties. Military claims, back pay, bounty, &c., speedily collected.
Office with Mann & Spang, on Juliana street, two doors South of the Mengel House. Jan. 22, '64.

F. M. KIMMELL. J. W. LINGENFELTER.
KIMMELL & LINGENFELTER,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Have formed a partnership in the practice of the Law. Office on Juliana street, two doors South of the "Mengel House."

G. H. SPANG,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
Will promptly attend to collections and all business entrusted to his care in Bedford and adjoining counties.
☞Office on Juliana Street, three doors south of the "Mengel House," opposite the residence of Mrs. Tate. May 13, 1864.

JOHN P. REED,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully tenders his services to the Public.
☞Office second door North of the Mengel House.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

JOHN PALMER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, BEDFORD, PA.
☞Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to his care.
☞Particular attention paid to the collection of Military claims. Office on Julianna Street, (nearly opposite the Mengel House.)
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

A. H. COFFROTH,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, Somerset, Pa.
Will hereafter practice regularly in the several Courts of Bedford county. Business entrusted to his care will be faithfully attended to.
December 6, 1861.

F. C. DOYLE, M. D.,
Tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bloody Run and vicinity. Office next door to the Hotel of John C. Black. [June 10, 1864.

J. L. MARBOURG, M. D.
Having permanently located, respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Bedford and vicinity.
Office on Juliana street, east side, nearly opposite the Banking House of Reed & Schell.
Bedford, February 12, 1864.

F. M. MARBOURG, M. D.,
SCHELLSBURG, PA.,
Tenders his professional services to the people of that place and vicinity. Office immediately opposite the store of John E. Colvin, in the room formerly occupied by J. Henry Schell.
July 1, 1864.

SAMUEL KETTERMAN,
BEDFORD, PA.,
☞Would hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.
Bedford, Aug. 1, 1861.

J. ALSIP & SON,
Auctioneers & Commission Merchants,
BEDFORD, PA.,
Respectfully solicit consignments of Boots and Shoes, Dry Goods, Groceries, Clothing, and all kinds of Merchandise for AUCTION and PRIVATE Sale.
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PHILADELPHIA.	BEDFORD,
Philip Ford & Co.,	Hon. Job Mann,
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Armor Young & Bros.,	B. F. Meyers.

January 1, 1864—tf.

JASON REED, J. J. SCHELL,
REED AND SCHELL,
BANKERS & DEALERS IN EXCHANGE,
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C. N. HICKOK, J. G. MINNICH, JR.,
DENTISTS,
BEDFORD, PA.
Office in the Bank Building, Juliana St.
All operations pertaining to Surgical or Mechanical Dentistry carefully and faithfully performed, and warranted.
TERMS—CASH.
Bedford, January 6, 1865.

Select Poetry.

OIL ON THE BRAIN.

BY EASTBURN.

The Yankees boast that they make clocks
Which "just beat all creation;"
They never made one could keep time,
With our great speculation.
Our stocks like clocks, go with a spring,
Wind up, ran down again;
But all our strikes are sure to cause
Oil on the brain.

CHORUS—Stock's par, stock's up,
Then on the wane,
Everybody's troubled with
Oil on the brain.

There's various kinds of oil afloat,
Cod Liver, Castor, Sweet,
Which tend to make a sick man well,
And set him on his feet,
But ours a curious feat performs,
We just a well obtain,
And set the people crazy with
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

There's neighbor Smith, a poor young man,
Who couldn't raise a dime,
Had clothes which boasted many rents,
And took his "nip" on time,
But now he's clad in dandy style,
Sports diamonds, kids and cane,
And his success was owing to
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

Miss Simple drives her coach and four,
And dresses in high style,
And Mr. Shoddy courts her strong,
Because her "Dad's struck ile."
Her jewels, laces, velvets, silks,
Of which she is so vain,
Were bought by "Dad" the time he had
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

You meet a friend upon the street,
He greets you with a smile,
And tells you in a hurried way,
He's "just gone into ile."
He buttonholes you half an hour—
Of course you can't complain—
For you can see the fellow has
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

The Lawyers, Doctors, Hatters, Clerks,
Industrious and lazy,
Have put their money all in stocks,
In fact have gone "oil crazy."
They'd better stick to briefs and pills,
Hot irons, ink and pen,
Or they will "kick the bucket" from
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

Poor Mrs. Jones was taken ill,
The doctors gave her up,
They lost all confidence they had
In lancet, leech and cup.
"Affliction sore long time she bore,
Physicians were in vain,"
And at last she expired of
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

There's "Maple Shade," "Monitor,"
"Bull Creek," "Big Tank," "Dalzell,"
And "Hopewell," "Star," "Stump Islands,"
"Organic" and "Farrell." ["Briggs,"
"Petroleum," "Saint Nicholas,"
"Corn Planter," "New Creek veia,"
Sure 'tis no wonder many have
Oil on the brain.

Chorus—Stock's par, &c.

*Must be a fact, author saw it in the Ledger.

SPELLING SCHOOLS.

Have you forgotten them? When, from all the region about they gathered to the log schoolhouse, with its huge fire-place, which yawned like the main entrance of Avernus. How the sleigh bells—the old fashioned bells, big in the middle of the string, and growing small by degrees and beautifully less toward the broad brass buckles—chimed in every direction long before night—the gathering of the clans. There came to our school "the Master"—give him a capital, for he is entitled to it—Master, and all bundled into one huge, red, double sleigh, strewn with an abundance of straw, and tucked up like a Christmas pie, with a score of Buffalo robes. There were half a dozen cutters, each with a young man and a maiden, they two and no more. And then again a pair of jumpers, mounting a great outlandish looking bin, heaped up, pressed down, and running over, Scripture measure, with a small collection of humanity packed up *en route*, from a dozen homes, and all as merry as kittens, in a basket of wool. And the bright eyes, ripe, red lips, that one caught a glimpse of beneath those pinklined quilted hoods, and the silvery laugh that escaped the mufflers and fur tippets they wore then—who does not remember? Who can ever forget them?

The school-house, destined to be the arena of the conflict, has been swept and garnished; boughs of evergreen adorn the smoke-stained and battered walls. The pellets of chewed paper have all been swept from the ceiling and two pails of water been brought from the spring, and set on a bench in the entry, with an immemorial tin cup—a wise provision, indeed, for warm is that spelling room!

The big boys have fanned and replenished the fire, till the old chimney fairly jars with the roaring flames, and the sparks fly out of the top, like a furnace, the oriflamme of the battle.

The two "Masters" are there; the two schools are there, and such a hum, and such a moving to and fro! Will they swarm?

The ferule comes down upon the desk with emphasis. What the roll of the drum is to armies that the "rule" is to this whispering, laughing young company.

The challengers are on one side of the house; the challenged on the other. Back seats, middle seats, low, front seats, all filled. Some of the fathers and grandfathers, who could, no doubt, upon occasion,

"Shoulder the crutch and show how fields are won."

occupy the bench of honor near the desk.

Now for the preliminaries; the reputed best speller on each side chooses. "Susan Brown!" Out comes a round eyed little creature, blushing like a peony. Such a little thing and chosen first.

"Moses Jones!" Out comes Moses, an awkward fellow, with a shock of red hair, shockingly harvested, surmounting his broad brow.—The girls laugh at him; but what he don't know in the "Elementary" isn't worth knowing.

"Jane Murray!" Out trips Jane, fluttered as a bird, and takes her place next to the caller. She's a pretty girl, but a sorry speller. Don't you hear the whispers around the house? "Why, that's John's sweetheart:" John is the leader, and a battle lost with Jane by his side, would be sweeter than a victory won without her.

And so they go, "calling names," until five or six champions stand forth to do battle, and the contest is fairly begun.

Down goes one after another, as words of three syllables are followed by those of four, and these again by words of similar pronunciation and diverse significations, until Moses and Susan remain.

The spelling book has been exhausted, yet there they stand. Dictionaries are turned over, memories ransacked for

"Words of learned length and sound,"

until, by and by, Moses comes down like a tree, and Susan flutters there still, a little leaf aloft, that the forest and the fall have forgotten.

Polysyllables follow, and by and by Susan hesitates just a breath or two, and 20 tongues are working their way through the labyrinth of letters in a twinkling. Little Susan sinks into the chink left for her on the crowded seat, and there is a lull in the battle.

Then they all stand in solid phalanx by schools, and the struggle is to spell each other down. And down they go, like leaves in winter weather, and the victory is declared for our district, and the school is dismissed.

Then comes the hurrying and bundling, the whispering and glancing, the pairing off and tumbling in. There are hearts that flutter and hearts that ache; "mittens" that cannot be worn; hopes that are not realized, and fond looks that are not returned. There is jingling among the bells at the door; one after another of the sleighs dash up, receive their nestling freight and are gone.

"Our Master" covers the fire, and snuffs out the candles, (don't you remember how he used to pinch the smoking wick with forefinger and thumb, and then thrust each helpless luminary head first in the socket?) and we wait for him.

The bells ring faintly in the woods, over the hill, in the valley. They are gone. The schoolhouse is dark, and tenantless, and we alone with the night.

Merry, care-free company! Some of them are sorrowing, some are dead, and all, we fear, are changed! Spell! Ah! the "spell" that has come over that crowd of young dreamers—over you, over us—will it ever, ever be dissolved? Yes. In "the white radiance of eternity."—B. F. TAYLOR.

THE OCEAN BOTTOM.

Mr. Geeen, the famous diver, tells singular stories of his adventures, when making search in the deep waters of the ocean. He gives some new sketches of what he saw at the "Silver Bank," near Hayti:

The banks of the coral on which my divings were made, are about forty miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. On this bank of coral is presented to the diver one of the most beautiful and sublime scenes the eye ever beheld. The water varies from ten to one hundred feet in depth, and so clear that the diver can see from two to three hundred feet when submerged, with but little obstruction to the sight.

The bottom of the ocean, in many places is as smooth as a marble floor; in others it is studded with coral columns, from ten to one hundred feet in height, and from one to eighty feet in diameter. The tops of those more lofty support a myriad of pyramidal pendants, each forming a myriad more, giving the reality to the imaginary abode of some water nymph.—In other places the pendants form arch after arch; and as the diver stands on the bottom of the ocean, and gazes through in the deep winding avenue, he finds that they fill him with as sacred an awe as if he were in some old cathedral, which had long been buried beneath old ocean's wave. Here and there the coral extends even to the surface of the water, as if the loftier columns were towers belonging to these stately temples that are now in ruins.

There were countless varieties of diminutive trees, shrubs and plants in every crevice of the corals where water had deposited the earth.—They were all of a faint hue, owing to the pale light they received, although of every shade, and entirely different from plants that I am familiar with that vegetate upon dry land. One in particular attracted my attention; it resembled a sea fan of immense size, of variegated colors and the most brilliant hue. The fish which inhabit these "Silver Banks" I found as different in kind as the scenery was varied.—They were of all forms, colors and sizes—from symmetrical goby to the globe-like sunfish; from those of the dullest hue to the changeable dolphin; from the spots of the leopard to the hues of the sunbeam; from the harmless minnow to the voracious shark.

Some had heads like squirrels, others like cats and dogs, one of small size resembled the bull-terrier. Some darted through the water like meteors, while others could scarcely be seen to move. To enumerate and explain all the various kinds of fish I beheld while diving on these banks would, were I enough of an artist to do so, require more than my limits would allow, for I am convinced that most of the kinds of fish which inhabit the tropical seas can be found there. The sunfish, sawfish, starfish, white shark, blue or shovel-nose shark, were often seen.

There were also fish which resembled plants and remained as fixed in their position as a shrub; the only power they possessed was to open and shut when in danger. Some of them resembled the rose when in full bloom, and were of all hues. There were the ribbon fish, from four to five inches to three feet in length; their eyes are very large, and protrude like those of a frog.

Another fish was spotted like the leopard, from three to ten feet in length. They build their houses like beavers, in which they spawn, and the male or female watches the egg until it hatches. I saw many specimens of the green turtle, some five feet long, which I should think would weigh from 400 to 500 pounds.

POLITICAL PREACHERS AND THEIR FALSEHOODS.

Our able cotemporary, the *Clinton Democrat*, thus truthfully and forcibly sets forth the position of the Domocracy in relation to the Church:

The clerical mountebanks who during the late political struggle disgraced the pulpit and brought great injury to the Church, and corruption into politics, by the libels and fanaticism they belched forth in lieu of holy ministration, are now endeavoring to excite public pity and commiseration by declaring that they have been abused and that the Democratic party has taken a stand against the Church.

In regard to the first charge, we have only to say that it is void of truth, excepting so far as that the public contempt and abhorrence of their fanaticism and hypocricy was pretty freely expressed, and their evil effect was counterbalanced as far as practiceable.

In regard to the second charge, we pronounce it wholly and wickedly false. The Democratic party is now and always has been the strong protector of religion, of whatever creed or in whatever way professed or practiced. It is the high and reverential regard with which the Democratic party ever held and now holds the cause of pure and undefiled religion that induced its members to denounce the infidel hypocrites who under the garb of preachers undertook to convert the pulpits of the churches into political rostrums and from them to flood the country with doctrines of hatred, malevolence, violence, blood, murder, plunder, thieving, oppression, tyranny, fanaticism and infidelity. It was to save the church from pollution that the Democratic party took the stand it did; and that result, under the blessings of God, it will yet accomplish to the extent that nothing but His word, His law and His mandates will issue from what ought to be a sacred shrine—a shrine that palpably should be devoted to sacred things, and that is as palpably corrupted and debased when any other are introduced into it.

Statesmen and politicians, too, have long been aware of the baseness and rascality, the treachery and venality of the generality of those who for sordid reasons abandon a sacred cause for a worldly one. They well know and dread the loose morality that these false guides almost invariably infuse into politics. While they scorn their base practices, detest their corruption, and fear their evil influences, the honest statesman and politician is forced to warn the public against the hypocritical cant of the demagogues who come before the political public in the garb of a minister of the Saviour of men, with a serpent concealed under his cloak. To denounce and successfully oppose corruption it is necessary to denounce those who practice it.

In the two preceding paragraphs the political preacher and the public will find the reasons why Democrats oppose political gascenade from the pulpit and the men who practice it. If they choose to inquire further they will also find that the Democratic party believe that the faithful expounding of the Scripture is a field amply comprehensive to occupy the whole of the most expansive human intellect. Such being the fact as to the great, it is impossible that the mere pigmies who by human grace succeed to the ministry should be profitable in either when they undertake to instruct people in both sacred and political duties. The mind that can scarcely comprehend either must become lost when it foolishly undertakes to grasp both, and are therefore mere vehicles of blunder, error and false teaching in both.

Let no man be deceived by the subtle pleadings of the false teachers who in the livery of religion have become the mere pedlers of fanaticism, and falsehood, and the engenderers of strife and wickedness.

WHAT IS SAID OF MR. LINCOLN, PRIVATELY, BY HIS FRIENDS.—The Washington correspondent of the Cincinnati *Catholic Telegraph*, an ultra Republican, writes as follows to that journal:

I write what I know, and without fear of successful contradiction, when I inform your readers that there is not a member of Congress, in Washington, who does not denounce in private conversation Mr. Lincoln and his Cabinet, for usurpations that would alarm the country were they known; and yet when an effort is made to expose them, these very members rally to the support of the Administration. Should they fail to do so, their political death, as in the case of the Hon. Henry Winter Davis and Senator Wade, is at hand.

He further says:

My letter has already run beyond its proper length, and yet I have scarcely touched upon the subject I set out to write of. When to the cotton, turpentine, rosin, tar and tobacco swindles, we add the arbitrary arrests, the illegal usurpations, such as the commissioning Frank Blair Major General without the concurrence of the Senate, and the establishment of military governments against the known will of Congress, our people may realize that our Government has changed its character, and that our liberties are in jeopardy.

THE STORY OF A CROWN.

It is not everywhere that one can find a crown with a long history attached to it. There are some few such relics in the world, however, whose interest and value depend on the history attached to them. The crown of France and that of England are admired more for the jewels which adorn them than for any historic associations, or even for the sovereignty of which they are emblems. It is a curious fact that at a little Italian town, between Milan and Como, they keep in the cathedral an old crown, about which are clustered more grand associations than around any other royal relic perhaps in the world.

Offer a collector of interesting objects of *virtu* or of antiquity, the golden and jeweled crowns of England, France, Russia and Spain, and the iron crown of Monza, and he would choose the iron in preference to all the others, in spite of the jewels. The old crown is kept in a side chapel of the cathedral at Monza, and is known to history as the Iron Crown of Monza. The facts which are known beyond dispute about it, are, that it was worn by the early Lombard kings and, as long ago as the crowning of Henry of Luxembourg, in A. D. 1311, it was used in the ceremony of coronation.

Thereafter it was worn by a long succession of monarchs, but after the time of Charles V, it rested quiet, an undisturbed relic, in the old cathedral, until Napoleon seized it, placed it on his head with his own hands, refusing bishop's offices, and saying, "God has given it to me; woe to him who touches it." After that, perhaps to remove the stain of the usurpation, the Austrian Emperors used it at their coronations, and it signified to them, on such occasions, the possession of the Lombardo Venetian kingdom. But they will hardly use it again in Austria.

This much we know of a certainty concerning this crown. But there is a tradition connected with it which makes it one of the most interesting relics in the known world. The iron band which encircles the head is said to be formed of one of the nails with which the Savior of mankind was affixed to the cross. This tradition is of very early date, although it was not always or universally accepted. The people of Milan denied it. But they were rivals of Monza. The relic was pronounced authentic by the highest Catholic authority, many centuries ago. Nor is it wholly impossible that it is so.

The historical facts known on the subject of the nails of the cross are these:

When the Empress Helena made excavations in Jerusalem, in the beginning of the fourth century, to uncover the tomb and place of execution she was informed by certain Christian inhabitants of Jerusalem that the crosses of Christ and the two thieves were cast into a pit or ravine among the rocks, being, in Jewish view, polluted objects. She dug out this ravine, and found various pieces of timber. Whether they were the crosses in question, or whether they were the timbers of old buildings, it is impossible to affirm. The nails or spikes she found also.

One of these nails she sent to Constantine, and it was by him made into a bit or an ornament for part of his horse's bridle, possibly in intentional fulfiment of a well known prophecy. The other nails were also preserved. There is reason to doubt that many fragments of the wood thus discovered by Helena remain in European churches. The large fragment in the basilica of Santa Croce, in Rome, is undoubtedly a fragment of the wood discovered by Helena whatever that wood was. The nails disappeared from history until, some hundred years after Helena, the iron crown of Monza was said to be made of one of them. And possibly it was. Probably it was. For where a long tradition states a fact, and there is no evidence to the contrary, the probabilities are in favor of the tradition having foundation in truth.

The present condition of Italian affairs makes the iron crown of Monza an object of unusual interest. We are not sure whether the Austrians left it at Monza; but, if so, the old relic, now living in the side chapel of the cathedral, but little visited, in a quiet, lonesome old place, by which the travel of the world rushes along on iron rails, impelled by steam, is an apt emblem of the Lombard race and nation for many centuries. They have but served the purposes of their conquerors, and adorned the coronations of successive emperors. It looks now as if the old crown might yet be used to vindicate the new life of Italy, and Lombardy become a part of the living modern world.

STORY OF A SHEPHERD DOG.

A writer in the Prairie Farmer, over the signature of "wool grower," tells a long and marvelous story about his shepherd dog, from which we make the following extract:

"I will add a short account of what I used to do with my dog 'Colonel,' which, I fear, those who have never seen a well broken dog work, will be apt to class among dog stories.

"When 'Colonel' was six months old, I drove with him a flock of sheep from Ohio to Illinois, spending forty-seven days on the road. He had never been behind a flock of sheep until the day I started. In four weeks time I could send him to a hundred-acre pasture, and he would make a circuit of it and bring the flock out without leaving a sheep, and without hurrying them out of the walk. By the way, it is very important to break a dog to go slow—the most of dogs are too eager and hurry sheep too much. I ferried the Wabash River at Attica. The boat ran up on a low level bar where there were no yards or fences to assist in getting the sheep aboard. With two hands and the dog I loaded the boat without having to catch one of them, and the flock made five boat loads. I got up on the bank where the dog could see me well, and then by motions made him jam the flock down tight to the boat, and when well jammed up, mount on their backs, and by barking and nipping—not severe enough to call it biting—shoved them right in. No ten men without a dog could have loaded them so soon, if they could have done it at all.

"When the flock got to spreading out fan shaped, 'Colonel' would go out and turn in the corners, passing up just far enough for that purpose, and no farther. He used, apparently, as much judgment in passing up the side of the flock just so far as would a man. When he was in doubt about an order, he would stop and look back until the order was repeated. I have many a day driven all over the prairie and taken a flock in every direction by walking on before, leaving him to bring the sheep after me, without looking at or speaking to him. I could send him two miles out into the prairie after a thousand sheep which were strung for half a mile, and he would collect and drive them all up to me. I have owned other dogs which would do the same, but none but him that did not rush the sheep too hard.

"I could send 'Colonel' over a fence on ahead a quarter of a mile, to stand in a cross lane to prevent the flock from turning out of the road. I have herded a thousand sheep with him for weeks on pieces of grass surrounded by other crops. When herding on a piece of grass bounded on two or more sides by other crops, I watched on one side and let him guard the remaining sides. His manner was to steal quietly along in the edge of the corn wherever he saw the sheep approaching too near, and show himself merely sufficient to make them turn their heads in another direction, yet not enough to frighten them over to the other side of the field."

THAT "LITTLE STORY."

The Washington correspondent of the Springfield [Mass.] *Republican* has the following in reference to how Mr. Lincoln's famous "little story" was to the rebel Peace Commissioners.

When Mr. Lincoln came back from his interview with the rebel Peace Commissioners, a worthy correspondent from Washington asserted in one of his letters that the President told Aleck Stephens one of his little droll stories. It was generally supposed that this was a pleasant fiction, but I chance to know that it was the actual truth. Says Stephens:

"Suppose your Constitutional amendment be adopted by three fourths of the State Legislatures?"

"Then slavery will be abolished in every part of the country," replies Mr. Lincoln.

"And what are we to do," asked Mr. Stephens, "if we are to consent to reconstruction. I know that negroes will not work unless forced to it, and I tell you that we shall all starve together. This is a mere suppositious case, but if it were a reality, what are we to do?"

Lincoln grew merry-eyed at once. "It reminds me of a story," said he, and then he told the old story ending with the sentence, "Root, hog, or die." The moral was this: The Southern people could go to work or starve.

After a little while Aleck Stephens told a story. "Many years ago," said he, "a host of Congressmen were discussing the proper pronunciation of your State—Illinois. It was in the old House of Representatives, in the lobby where we have both spent many pleasant hours, and several of the Illinois delegates were present. Some members asserted that the proper pronunciation was "Illiney," others called it "Illinois." John Quincy Adams was called in to decide the disputed point. "If one were to judge from the character of the Representatives in this Congress from that State," said the old man, with a malicious smile, "I should decide that the proper way to pronounce the word would be "All-noise." The President "acknowledged the corn," and there was a hearty laugh even from the sedate Mr. Hunter.

AN INTERVIEW WITH EX-PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—C. Chauncey Burr, Esq., editor of the *Old Guard*, thus describes an interview recently had by him with Ex-president Buchanan:

"We lately had the pleasure of spending a portion of an afternoon with the venerable ex-President, James Buchanan, at his home at "Wheatland." At the age of 84 years he is in the enjoyment of good health, with his faculties unabated, and his spirit apparently as fresh and joyous as when we first saw him, the night before he sailed for England as minister to the Court of St. James, twelve years ago. We have met no man that evinces a profounder interest in the affairs of our country than Mr. Buchanan, and none who is more perfectly posted in all the political movements of the day. Even the local politics of the various states seem to lie, as in charts, before his mind. To those who are despondent of the ultimate redemption of our country from the abolition spoilers, a visit to "Wheatland" will prove a great relief. Mr. Buchanan entertains no doubts of the final triumph of the Democracy, and of the consequent salvation of our country; and he gives such reasons for his faith, as will go far to remove the doubts of the most desponding. For our own part we have never feared for the ultimate triumph of truth and liberty, nor doubted the overthrow and punishment of Lincoln, and the partizans in his despotism. But we know of many who do doubt—a visit to Wheatland would go far to reassure them. Mr. Buchanan has prepared a documentary history of the latter part of his Administration, which will be published the coming summer. It will thoroughly explode the whole arsenal of lies which has supplied powder for the Republican party for four years, by the publication of documents, figures and facts which will not and cannot be disputed. Such a history is most timely. It will do much to unmask the hypocrisy and crime of the despots in power and to save our country.

D GAZETTE.

EYERS, EDITOR.

APRIL 14, 1865.

Huntingdon & Broad Top Rail Road.

DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

Mail train, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas station at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 6.58 p. m.

Accommodation, northward, leaves Mt. Dallas at 9.25 a. m., arrives at Huntingdon at 12.35 p. m.

Mail train, southward, leaves Huntingdon, at 8 a. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 11.10 a. m.

Accommodation, southward, leaves Huntingdon at 4 p. m., arrives at Mt. Dallas at 7.10 p. m.

A line of coaches from Bedford, connects with the trains at Mt. Dallas, leaving Bedford at 8 a. m. and 1 p. m.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary,

RAINSBURG, Bedford Co., Pa.

The Second Quarter of the Spring Session of this Institution commences APRIL 12. The rates are reasonable. All branches, useful and ornamental, taught.

J. W. HUGHES, Principal.
Miss E. M. CRESSWELL, Preceptress.

Surrender of Gen. Lee.

Sunday night last was made memorable in the history of our country, by the public announcement of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, under Gen. Robert E. Lee, to the U. S. forces commanded by Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant. It seems that Gen. Grant proposed terms of surrender to Gen. Lee and that the latter accepted them. The conditions offered by the commander of the U. S. forces, do credit to his understanding, as well as to his humanity. They are such as an honorable soldier might well accept, after vainly battling against the tremendous odds which Gen. Lee was compelled to encounter. *They are just the terms which Gen. McClellan, if elected President, would have proposed to the Southern armies, viz: Lay down your arms, go to your homes and you shall remain there undisturbed.* That peace can now be made with the Southern people, if a policy of conciliation and kindness be adopted by the Administration, is scarcely to be doubted. But we can hardly hope that this will be the case. Radicalism is already clamoring against the terms granted to Lee's army by Gen. Grant. The demon which possesses the hearts of the ultra faction in the North, is not yet glutted with fraternal blood. It is in Mr. Lincoln's power to cast out this devil, but we fear he will not have the courage to do it. The question is now between a bloody prolongation of the strife, rendered inevitable by a vindictive course toward the Southern people, and a speedy and honorable peace by magnanimous and friendly treatment of those well-nigh conquered people. Let the President do as Gen. Grant has done; let him act generously toward those whom he would have the *willing* subjects of the government; and there can be no great difficulty in the way of an early and lasting peace. But let him listen to the howl for blood set up by the purblind fanatics and office-holders fearful of losing their vocation; let him undertake indiscriminate confiscation and promiscuous hanging; and we shall not have an end to this bloody strife in a decade. Meanwhile, let us hope for the best, and let us thank God that Peace seems so near at hand, praying, at the same time, that it may not be, as often before, only an empty illusion.

A Compromise At Last.

The Democratic party has always contended for *compromise* as the basis of the settlement of our national troubles. The cry of our political opponents, on the other hand, has always been, "No compromise with traitors!" Now, it has at last come to this, that Gen. Lee, the mightiest of all "traitors," and Gen. Grant the representative of the Federal Government, have made a compromise, Grant proposing the terms and Lee accepting them. Had there been no such compromise, there would have been another bloody battle, or perhaps several battles, thousands of lives would have been lost, many families clad in mourning and the war no nearer at an end than it is now, through this compromise. What has become of the old motto of the jacobins, "No compromise with Traitors?" Ah! its authors have had to swallow it at last.

AN HONEST THIEF.—A certain light-fingered gentleman broke into a store one night, and stole a quantity of goods, but returned them to the owner next morning, asserting they were marked so high he could make nothing on them. The proprietor of "Cheap Corner" is marking down every article in his line, to correspond with the great decline in the east, and all who want to get the worth of their money, had better call at FARQUHAR'S.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.—The April number of this periodical is before us. It is replete with interesting and instructive matter. A portrait of Gen. McDowell embellishes the first page and the number contains several other illustrations. See advertisement.

EDITORIAL MELANGE.

☞Soft—the weather.

☞Softer—the Abolitionists who imagine their troubles at an end.

☞Good—the signs of an end of the war.

☞Better—the prospect of endless and grinding taxation.

☞Judge Hale, member of the last Congress from the Centre district, is dead.

☞Abe Lincoln has held a levee in Jeff Davis' house, in Richmond. A magnanimous conqueror!

☞The rebels found the last attack upon Fort Fisher *Terry-ble.!*

☞The Americans resident in Rome, lately entertained Gen. McClellan at a public banquet.

☞Democrats have always been in favor of peace. The sooner the war closes, the better they will be satisfied.

☞Hon. A. H. Coffroth will please accept our thanks for valuable public Documents.

☞Dubuque, Iowa, Schenectady (N. Y.) and Louisville, Ky., have elected Democratic mayors by large majorities.

☞Gen. A. P. Hill, next to Lee, the ablest general in the Army of Northern Virginia, was killed in the recent battles in front of Petersburg. He was aged 37.

☞Some of the Administration papers advocate the establishment of a national religion. After awhile people can't go to heaven, except by Abe Lincoln's route, and many persons think that leads the other direction.

☞Our enterprising young friend, J. Henry Hutton, two doors south of the Post Office, has opened a Periodical and News Depot. Magazines, Dime Novels, "Daily Age," &c., can be had at his place. Call and see.

☞Said an anxious Republican, the other day, when the rejoicing over the fall of Richmond was at its height, "Well we have won the 'elephant,' but what will we do with him?"

☞How they growl! the petty office-holders, at Grant's terms to Lee. They are not satisfied because Grant did not continue to *fight* till every man in Lee's army was *killed*. They don't want the war to cease, for, in that case they would lose their little offices. The glorious *pay*-triots!

☞Messrs. J. A. Henderson and J. J. Cessna have purchased the livery stock of Mr. V. Steckman and have opened stables immediately in the rear of the Bedford Hotel. They are about making considerable additions to their stock, and are ready to accommodate customers on the shortest notice.

For the Gazette.

The Poor House Report.

MR. EDITOR:

Sir:—I observe in the last issue of the Bedford "Inquirer" an article under the above caption. The writer of it evidently had a motive besides his interest in the *public* welfare. He professes to be very much exorcised about the Poor funds of the county. He seems to think that every item of expenditure should be set out with the date, price and all included. His motives for this, one might be led to think, are entirely disinterested. But, if the reader of that article will turn to the "Inquirer's" terms for advertising, the motive will be discovered without much difficulty. If the report was made out to his satisfaction, it would swell the amount of printing for that establishment of his, not less than 50 dollars per annum—which would, of course, swell the public expenditures in proportion. This supplies one of the motives for the article in question. Another is, that, by misrepresentation and insinuation he hopes to make a little capital for the forth-coming Abolition nominee for Poor Director. But the trick is too transparent and will not work.

It has never been the custom to set out the day and date, or even the price per pound, or dozen, of articles bought for the use of the Poor House. The rule is to put all the articles bought from one person together, as well as all the charges and checks for the same individual of different dates. The reason is obvious. If this were not done, the report instead of taking up two columns in the "Inquirer," would take one entire page, and, of course, would cost more than double for printing it. Besides this, it is scarcely to be presumed that the Directors are dishonest. The presumption, according to all rules, ought to be the other way. They may safely be put down as being as honest as the writer of the article in question, to say the least of it. Their books are always open for the inspection of the public. The Report does not pretend that there are no *old debts*. It simply says nothing about them, because it is impossible to tell the exact amount of them.

As to the Clerk's salary, I have but to say that four years ago it was only 25 dollars per year, but since that time it has been increased to 45, being only 20 dollars more—a great difference between it and the increased pay of the "Inquirer" for printing Poor House Report, that paper having charged 50 dollars for publishing the same Report, in 1861, that it now charges 109 dollars for. This hypocritical editor can't see how the Directors can increase the salary of their Clerk, which is now less than that paid to any of my predecessors, but he is very *conscientious* about his own pay and modestly demands and receives 59 dollars more for printing the Poor House Report for the last year, than was paid for the same Report in 1861. Again, he shows his long ears when he says that the Auditors' pay is $1.50 per day and the Clerk's for the same time is $21. I would ask any sane man, would he allow his clerk $21 per day, when he himself is only allowed $1.50 per day? How absurd the idea! One of the insane paupers might reason thus, but surely an editor is expected to have better sense. Now, the fact is, each of the Auditors received for settling the accounts of the Poor House for 1864, $7.50, and their clerk the same. Therefore, of the $30 that looks so large in the eyes of the *Inquirer* man (?) the clerk received but $7.50. If the *Points* in this matter cannot now be seen, it is certainly not because I have not exposed a sufficient amount of the awkwardness of the conceited blockhead who wrote the article referred to.

T. R. GETTYS,
Clerk to Poor Directors.

Bedford, April 8, 1865.

SURRENDER OF LEE'S ARMY!

Grant and Lee Mutually Desire Peace!

The Confederate Army to go Home on Parole.

They are not to be disturbed by the U. S. authorities.

THE OFFICERS TO RETAIN THEIR SIDE-ARMS AND PRIVATE HORSES AND BAGGAGE.

The Terms of the Surrender Conditional.

May Speedy Peace and Re-union be the Result!

HEADQUARTERS ARMIES OF THE U. S.
April 9—4:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War:

Gen. Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia this afternoon, upon the terms proposed by myself. The accompanying additional correspondence will show the conditions fully.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

CLIFTON HOUSE, Va.,
April 9.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Sec'y. of War:

The following correspondence has taken place between General Lee and myself. There has been no relaxation in the pursuit during its pendency.

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

I.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 7.

Gen: R. E. Lee, Commander C. S. A.

GENERAL: The result of the last week must convince you of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia in this struggle. I feel that it is so, and regard it as my duty to shitt from myself the responsibility of any further effusion of blood, by asking of you the surrender of that portion of the C. S. army, known as the Army of Northern Virginia. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

II.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 7.

GENERAL: I have received your note of this date. Though not entirely of the opinion you express of the hopelessness of further resistance on the part of the Army of Northern Virginia I reciprocate your desire to avoid useless effusion of blood, and therefore, before considering your proposition, ask the terms you will offer, on condition of its surrender. R. E. LEE, Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding Armies of the U. S.

III.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 8.

To General R. E. Lee, commanding Confederate States.

GENERAL: Your note of last evening, in reply to mine of same date, asking the conditions on which I will accept the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, is just received.

In reply, I would say that peace being my first desire, there is but one condition that I insist upon, viz:

That the men surrendered shall be disqualified for taking up arms again against the government of the U. S. until properly exchanged.

I will meet you, or designate officers to meet any officers you may name for the same purpose, at any point agreeably to you, for the purpose of arranging definitely the terms upon which the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia will be received. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. Commanding Armies of the U. S.

IV.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 8.

GENERAL: I received at a late hour your note of to-day in answer to mine of yesterday.

I did not intend to propose the surrender of the Army of Northern Virgima, but to ask the terms of your proposition. To be frank, I do not think the emergency has arisen to call for the surrender. But as the restoration of peace should be the sole object of all, I desire to know whether your proposals would tend to that end.

I cannot, therefore, meet you with a view to surrender the Army of Northern Virginia, but as far as your proposition may effect the Confederate States forces under my command, and lead to the restoration of peace. I should be pleased to meet you at 10 A. M. to-morrow, on the old stage road to Richmond, between the picket lines of the two armies. Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, R. E. LEE,
Gen. Confederate States Armies.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant, Commanding Armies of the U. S.

V.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commaning C. S. A.:

GENERAL: Your note of yesterday is received. As I have no authority to treat on the subject of peace, the meeting proposed for ten A. M. to-day could lead to no good. I will state, however, general, that I am equally anxious for peace with yourself; and the whole North entertain the same feeling. The terms upon which peace can be had are well understood. By the South laying down their arms they will hasten that most desirable event, save thousands of human lives, and hundreds of millions of property not yet destroyed.

Sincerely hoping that all our difficulties may be settled without the loss of another life, I subscribe myself, Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT,
Lieut. Gen. U. S. A.

VI.

Gen. Lee to Gen. Grant.

April 9, 1865.

GENERAL: I received your note of this morning on the picket line, whither I had come to meet you and ascertain definitely what terms were embraced in your proposition of yesterday with reference to the surrender of this army.

I now request an interview in accordance with the offer contained in your letter of yesterday for that purpose. Very respectfully,

Your obe't servant, R. E. LEE, Gen.

To Lieut. Gen. Grant commanding U. S. Armies.

VII.

Gen. Grant to Gen. Lee.

April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, Commanding C. S. A.:

Your note of this date is but this moment (11:50 A. M.) received.

In consequence of my having passed from the Richmond and Lynchburg road to the Farmville and Lynchburg road, I am at this writing about four miles west of Walter's church, and will push forward to the front for the purpose of meeting you.

Notice sent to me on this road where you wish the interview to take place will meet me.

Very respectfully, Your obe't servant,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

THE TERMS.

APPOMATTOX COURT HOUSE, April 9.

Gen. R. E. Lee, commanding C. S. A.

In accordance with the substance of my letter to you, of the 8th instant, I propose to receive the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, on the following terms, to wit:

Rolls of all the officers and men to be made in duplicate, one copy to be given to an officer designated by me, the other to be retained by such officers as you may designate.

The officers to give their individual paroles not to take arms against the U. S. until properly exchanged, and each company or regimental commander sign a like parole for the men of their commands.

The arms, artillery, and public property to be packed and stacked, and turned over to the officers appointed by me to receive them. This will not embrace the side-arms of the officers, nor their private horses or baggage.

This done, each officer and man will be allowed to return to their homes, not to be disturbed by U. S. authority so long as they observe their parole and the laws in force where they may reside. Very respectfully,

U. S. GRANT, Lieut. Gen.

VIII

The Surrender.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF
NORTHERN VIRGINIA,
April 9, 1865.

Lieutenant-General U. S. Grant, commanding U. S. A.:

GENERAL: I have received your letter of this date containing the terms of the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, as proposed by you; as they are substantially the same as those expressed in your letter of the 8th inst., they are accepted. I will proceed to designate the proper officers to carry the stipulations into effect.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE, General.

Defeat of General Lee.

Capture of Ewell and Other Generals, with Several Thousand Prisoners, etc.

WASHINGTON, April 7, 10 A. M.—*Maj. Gen. Dix*: General Sheridan attacked and routed Lee's army yesterday, capturing Major Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse and many other general officers, several thousand prisoners and a large number of cannon, and expects to force Lee to surrender all that is left of his army.

Details will be given as speedily as possible, but the telegraph is working badly.

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Second Official Gazette.

WASHINGTON, April 7—*Major General Dix*: The following telegrams announcing the victory won yesterday by Major General Sheridan over Lee's army, have just been received by this Department:

E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

CITY POINT, April 7—8 A. M.—*Hon. Secretary of War*: At 11.15 P. M., yesterday, at Burkesville Station, Gen. Grant sends me the following from General Sheridan:

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

APRIL 6, 11.15 P. M.—*Lieut. Gen. Grant*: I have the honor to report that the enemy made a stand at the intersection of the Burkesville station road with the road upon which they were retreating.

I attacked them with divisions of the Sixth army corps, and routed them handsomely, making a connection with the cavalry.

I am still pressing on with both cavalry and infantry.

Up to this time we have captured Generals Ewell, Kershaw, Button, Corse, DeBarre, Custis Lee, several thousand prisoners, 14 pieces of artillery with caissons, and a large number of wagons.

If the thing is pressed, I think Lee will surrender.

(Signed) P. H. SHERIDAN,
Major General Commanding.

CITY POINT, 9 A. M., April 7.—*Hon. Secretary of War*: The following further just received:

(Signed) A. LINCOLN.

BURKESVILLE, VA.—*A. Lincoln*: The following telegrams are respectfully forwarded for your information:

(Signed) U. S. GRANT,
Lieutenant General.

General Meade's Despatch.

HEADQUARTERS, April 6.—*Lieut. Gen. Grant*: At daylight this morning I moved the Second, Fifth and Sixth army corps along the railroad in the direction of Amelia Court House. Soon after moving, reliable intelligence was received that the enemy was moving toward Farmville. The direction of the Second and Fifth corps was immediately changed from a northerly to a northwesterly direction, and the directing corps, the Second, moving on Deatonsville, and the Fifth, heretofore in the centre, moving on the right of the Second, and the Sixth, facing about and moving by the left flank, taking position on the left of the Second. It was understood that the cavalry would operate on the extreme left.

The changes were promptly made, the Second corps soon becoming engaged with the enemy near Deatonsville, driving him to the right, across Sailor's creek, to the Appomattox.

The Fifth corps made a long march, but its position prevented its striking the enemy's column before it had passed. The Sixth corps came up with the enemy about 4 P. M., and in conjunction with the Second on its right and cavalry on its left, attacked and routed the enemy, capturing many prisoners, among them Lieutenant General Ewell and General Custis Lee.

I transmit despatches from General Humphreys and Wright, which, in justice to these distinguished officers and the gallant corps they commanded, I beg the War Department for immediate publication.

It is impossible at this moment to give any estimate of the casualities on either side, or of the number of prisoners taken, but it is evident to-day's work is going to be one of the most important of the recent brilliant operations.

The pursuit will be continued as soon as the men have a little rest. Griffin with the Fifth corps, will be moved by the left, and Wright and Humphreys continue the direct pursuit as it promises success.

(Signed) GEO. G. MEADE, Major General.

Gen. Humphrey's Report.

SECOND ARMY CORPS 7 30 P. M. April 6.—*Major General A. S. Webb*: Our last fight just before dark, at Sailor's creek, gave us two guns, three flags, considerable numbers of prisoners, 200 wagons, 70 ambulances, with mules and horses to about one-half the wagons and ambulances.

There are between thirty and fifty wagons in addition abandoned and destroyed along the road, and some battery wagons, forges and limbers.

I have already reported to you the capture of one gun, two flags and some prisoners, and the fact that the road for over two miles is strewn with tents, baggage, cooking utensils some ammunition, and material of all kinds.—The wagons are across the approach to the bridge, and it will take some time to clear it.

The enemy is in position on the heights beyond with artillery. The bridge is partially destroyed, and the approaches on either side are of soft bottom land. We cannot advance to morrow in the same manner as we have to day. As soon as I get my troops up a little nearer I might push a column down the road and deploy it, but it is evident that I cannot follow rapidly during the night.

(Signed) A. A. HUMPHREYS,
Major General.

Gen. Wright's Report.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH CORPS, 10 P. M., April 6.—*Major Gen. Wilde, Chief of Staff*: In pursuance of instructions this morning from Major Gen. Meade, I moved, via Jettersville, by the short and practicable road to the left of Deatonsville, with the object of retaking a position on the left of the Second army corps, striking the road running from Deatonsville to Burke's station, at a point a little to the southward of the former place.

I found that the Second army corps was engaged to the front and the right, and the cavalry heavily to my left. Moving down the road towards Burke's station, for perhaps a mile, and turning sharp to the right, I proceeded across towards a nearly parallel road in which the enemy was moving, and along which he had thrown up a line of intrenchments.

As soon as the leading division, General Seymour's, could be formed it was moved up on the road held by the enemy, which was carried. Then turning to the left it was advanced down the road against a pretty song resistance.

By this time Wheaton's division was put in position as rapidly as possible on Seymour's left. The lines were again advanced, and we swept down the road for a distance of about two miles. Arriving at a deep and difficult creek we found the enemy had reformed line on the opposite side, where we attacked and drove him to a point a distance of half a mile further. In the first attack a portion of the cavalry operated on our right flank; in its subsequent attack the mass of the cavalry operated on our left and the right flank of the enemy.

The result has been a complete success.

The combined forces captured 5 general officers, among them Generals Ewell and Custis Lee, and a large number of other prisoners.

I shall go in camp about two miles beyond this point, and await instructions.

The First and Third divisions, Whiting's and Seymour's, and the artillery, engaged to day, behaved splendidly. A return of casualties will be forwarded as soon as possible. The corps has nobly sustained the reputation it earned on the 2d, as well as upon its many previous hard fought battle-fields.

(Signed) H. G. WRIGHT,
Major General.

Treason in the White House Kitchen.

The Washington *Republican*, an ardent Abolition paper, thus discourses concerning an editorial which recently appeared in the *Chronicle*, of the same city, the kitchen organ of Abe Lincoln, edited by Forney, the licker of dirty dinner-plates:

"We had charity enough for the responsible author to believe that, with all his faults, he was *a loyalist* to the Government upon which he has fattened so long, and of which he is now a high salaried officer. But we entertain that belief no longer. The sequel to the proposition to reward traitors at the expense of our noble Union soldiers, and to the deep dishonor of the nation, may be found in an editorial derived from a lower depth of infamy, in this morning's *Chronicle*, in which the editor, in commenting upon the rebel general, Robert E. Lee, says:

"So long as the Confederacy *had a chance of success* his (Lee's) resistance *was excusable!*"

If anything more treasonable than this has appeared in the columns of any one of the rebel papers of the South, since 1861, we have neither seen or heard of it. Robert E Lee, up to the time of the evacuation of Richmond, according to this writer *had a "chance of success"* in his attempt to destroy our armies and overthrow the Government of the United States, and, in the opinion of the editor of the *Washington Daily Morning Chronicle*, "WAS EXCUSABLE!"

We leave this writer where he belongs—to the scorn and contempt of an indignant and just people."

More Peace Rumors.

With the tidings of great Union successes come also rumors of negotiations for peace. It is stated that Mr. Edward Stanley, of North Carolina, is on his way to Washington on an errand of peace, and in addition to this the N. York Herald, of April 7, contains the following, under its editorial head:

We have the information direct from Richmond that President Lincoln is there actually engaged upon the business of peace; that on Tuesday evening last he had a private conference with Justice Campbell, one of the three rebel commissioners in the famous Hampton Roads conference. Judge Campbell, it is understood, by and with the advice and consent of Jeff. Davis, with the rebel evacuation of Richmond, remained behind to see what could be done in behalf of his despairing rebel associates and followers in a treaty of peace. We are further informed that Wednesday last had been appointed as the day for a more formal meeting between the President, Gen. Weitzel and one or two others on the Union side, and Judge Campbell and some other prominent rebel leaders on their side, and that high expectations were entertained that peace would speedily follow. We attach the highest importance to this intelligence; for we accept it as substantially true.

The New York Times (an administration journal) is out in an editorial arguing that the time has now come for the President to issue a proclamation to the great mass of the Southern people, offering them terms of peace, but it does not think that an amnesty should now, if ever, be granted to the leaders of the rebellion. The World's Washington correspondent alleges that the President is about to issue a proclamation from Richmond, in accordance with the almost unanimous wish of the Northern people, defining the terms upon which the rebels must resume their allegiance to the Union, and appealing to them to stop their now utterly suicidal resistance to the constituted authorities.

THE WAR.

On Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, Gen. Lee's army was at Amelia Court House, seventeen miles northeast of Burkesville. He was almost surrounded. Sheridan, with his cavalry, and the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps, was at Jettersville, eight miles southwest of Amelia. Grant, with the Twentyfourth corps, was at Burkesville. Lee's position was a critical one; Grant had passed him, and closed all the direct roads of retreat to Lynchburg.

But Grant halted, his troops encamped, he did not push forward and attack Lee. The Confederates discovered that he had halted.—Lee availed himself of the delay, and during Wednesday night, abandoned Amelia Court House, and marched northwest towards the Appomattox river, to pass around Grant's southern flank. The Appomattox is but a small stream at that point, and Lee passed the greater part of his army to the north bank.—The main body retreated westward along the north side of the Appomattox; the rear guard, commanded by Ewell, marched along the south bank.

Ewell's rear guard was passing about three miles north of Burkesville, when it was discovered at daylight on Thursday morning. Grant roused his army, and the Second, Fifth, and Sixth corps, with the cavalry, at once pursued the Confederates. They came up with Ewell at Sailor's creek, on the south side of the Appomattox, five miles northwest of Burkesville. Ewell made a desperate fight; kept the Federal troops back until six o'clock on Thursday evening, and his small rear guard was finally overwhelmed by ten times its number. He, and every division and brigade commander, his artillery, and nearly all his men, were captured. The battle was a desperate one, but it seems to have accomplished its object, which was probably to secure the retreat of Lee. Gen. Lee gain d time, and his main body on Thursday evening was again west of Grant. On Thursday night Grant's troops halted about seven miles northwest of Burkesville. Lee, no doubt, marched all night, to make good his retreat.—*Age.*

—MARRIED—

SMITH—TOMLINSON.—On Thursday, the 16th ult., by the Rev. G. Berkstresser, Mr. Samuel Smith and Miss Sarah Tomlinson, both of Bedford township.

TAYLOR—HORN.—On Thursday, the 6th inst., by the same, Mr. John B. Taylor, of Black Hawk county, Iowa, and Miss Annie A. Horn, of Schellsburg.

—DIED—

RUSSELL.—On Wednesday, the 5th inst., Eliza M., infant daughter of Hon. Samuel L. and Emily R. Russell, aged 3 years, 4 months and 15 days. "My beloved has gone down into his garden to gather lilies."

STOUDENOUR.—In St. Clairsville, on the 7th inst., of croup, Edward Ambrose, only child of John and Martinah B. Stoudenour, aged 19 days.

SMITH.—In Islington Lane Hospital, Philadelphia, Feb. 11, 1865, William R. Smith, a private in Co. D, 138th Reg't., P. V., aged 18 years, 2 months and 16 days.

☞A brave youth has gone to his rest, but he sleeps beneath the folds of a flag which he never dishonored. May his slumber be peaceful.

BENFORD.—In Somerset, on the 26th ult., Narcissa Benford, wife of George W. Benford, aged 35 years, 1 month and 27 days.

Mrs. Benford was one of nature's noble women. She was universally esteemed and respected. Her qualities of mind and heart were such as to attract, and command respect. She was a model woman, which was no where more strikingly manifest than in her family government. Her little family group gives unmistakable evidence of the wholesome teachings of an intelligent, Christian mother.—*Dem.*

Bedford Markets.

[*Corrected weekly by J. B. Farquhar.*]

Flour, per barrel,	$10 00	Potatoes, per bus.	.50
Wheat, per bush.,	2 00	Eggs, per dezen,	.15
Rye, per bush.,	1 50	Butter, per lb.	.30
Corn, per bushel,	1 25	Lard, per lb.	.20
Oats, per bushel,	75	Bacon, per lb.	.20

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for the cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases of the Urinary and Seminal Organs, and the whole train of disorders brought on by baneful and vicious habits. Great numbers have been already cured by this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envelope, to any one who needs it, FREE OF CHARGE.

Please enc ose a post-paid envelope, addressed to yourself. Address, JOSEPH T. INMAN,
Station D, Bible House,
February 10, 1865—1y New York.

Important to Farmers.

Having purchased a large lot of the celebrated "*FARMER MOWING MACHINES*," before the big advance made by the manufacturers of all machines in the winter, I now offer to those who will first apply before the 20th of May, next, Farmer Mowers at $150, cash. This Mower is considered the best ever invented, and the highest testimonials of hundreds of farmers can be produced. It is built almost entirely of IRON & STEEL, cuts 4½ feet, light 3 horse power, easily managed, and when properly worked is warranted not to clog in the heaviest wet grass. It is greatly improved and has but 200 pounds draft.

ALSO,

20 Cum Spring Grain Seeders,

at $10 less than manufacturers price, CASH, if bought before the 1st of June, next. This is acknowledged the "BEST DRILL IN THE WORLD."

ALSO,

Combined Self-Raking Reapers,

at less than present cost.

HAY, STRAW AND FODDER CUTTERS,

at winter rates.

Hardware of all Kinds,

at reduced prices.

WM. HARTLEY.

April 14, 1865. Bedford, Pa.

A FEW REASONS WHY THE AMERICAN WATCH IS THE BEST.

It is made on the best principle, while the foreign watch is generally made on no principle at all. The foreign watch is mostly made by women and boys, BY HAND. While their labor is cheap, their work is dear at any price. Such watches are made without plan, and sold without guarantee. They are irregular in construction, and quite as irregular in movement. They are designed only to sell, and the buyer is the party most thoroughly sold. Those who have kept "ancres," "lepines," and "Swiss levers," in professed repair for a few years will appreciate the truth of our statement.

THE PLAN OF THE AMERICAN WATCH.

Instead of being made of several hundred little pieces, screwed together, the body of the American Watch is formed of SOLID PLATES. No jar interferes with the harmony of its working, and no sudden shock can throw its machinery out of gear. In riding or any business pursuit, it is all held together as firmly as a single piece of metal. It is just what all machinery should be—

1st. ACCURATE. 2d. SIMPLE. 3d. STRONG. 4th. ECONOMICAL.

We not only secure CHEAPNESS by our system, but QUALITY. We do not pretend that our Watch can be bought for less money than the foreign *makebelieves*, but that for its real value it is sold for one-half the price.

OUR SOLDIER'S WATCH (named Wm. Ellery) is what its name indicates—Solid, Substantial, and always Reliable—warranted to stand any amount of Marching, Riding or fighting.

OUR NEXT HIGHER QUALITY OF WATCH (named P. S. Bartlett) is similar in size and general appearance, but has more jewels, and a more elaborate finish.

OUR LADIES' WATCH, recently brought out, is put up in a great variety of patterns, many of them of rare beauty and workmanship, is quite small, but warranted to *keep time*.

OUR YOUNG GENTLEMAN'S WATCH is neat, not large, and just the thing for the pocket of Young America.

THE PROOF of the merits of our Watch may be found in the fact that we now employ over seven hundred workmen in our factories, and that we are still unable to supply the constantly increasing demand.

OUR THREE QUARTER PLATE WATCH is thinner and lighter than the others we have described. Its fine chronometer balance is delicately adjusted to correct the variation caused by changes of temperature. These watches are the fruits of the latest experiments in chronometry, and are made by our best workmen, in a separate department of our factory. For the finest time-keeping qualities they challenge comparison with the best works of the most famous English and Swiss makers.

ROBBINS & APPLETON,
Agents for the American Watch Company,
182 BROADWAY, N. Y.

March 31—1m

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT.

IT CURES CHOLERA, WHEN FIRST TAKEN, in a few hours, Dysentery in half an hour. Toothache in five minutes. It is perfectly innocent to take internally, and is recommended by the most eminent physicians in the United States. Price 40 and 80 cents

TONAWANDA, Pa., August 6, 1859.

DR. S. I. Tobias, New York: Dear Sir:—I have used your Venetian Liniment with great success, both as an internal as well as an external medicine. In cases of Bilious Colic and Cholera Morbus I regard it as a sovereign remedy. Your Venetian Horse Liniment stands unrivalled as a horse liniment amongst farriers and boatmen on this canal.

WM. LEWIS,
Sup't North Branch Canal.

Sold by all Druggists. Office, No. 56 Cortlandt Street, New York. March 31—1m

BUTLER'S FIASCO

At Fort Fisher, was scarcely a greater failure than is daily made by most of the advertised hair dyes, nor was

TERRY AND PORTER'S VICTORY

more complete, perfect and glorious, than the conquest achieved by

CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE

over gray, red and sandy heads of hair. The obnoxious hue is wiped out in five minutes, and a magnificent brown or black, glossy and natural, takes its place. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

March 31—1m

A SINGLE BOX OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS contains more vegetable extractive matter than twenty boxes of any pills in the world besides; fifty-five hundred physicians use them in their practice to the exclusion of other purgatives. The first letter of their value is yet scarcely appreciated. When they are better known sudden death and continued sickness will be of the past. Let those who know them speak right out in their favor. It is a duty which will save life.

Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it is prevalent, but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use we prevent the collection of those impurities, which when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the body's health. They soon cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart-burn, pain in the breast-bone, sudden faintness and costiveness. Sold by H. C. Reamer, Bedford, and by all respectable dealers in medicines.

March 31, 1865—1m

OLD EYES MADE NEW.

A PAMPHLET directing how to speedily restore sight and give up spectacles, without aid of doctor or medicine. Sent by mail, free, on receipt of 10 cents. Address, E. B. FOOTE, M. D., 1130 Broadway, New York.

February 3, 1865—6m.

LIST OF GRAND JURORS

Drawn for May Term, [1st day] 1865.

James C. Devore, (Foreman,) Wilson Johnson, Franklin Diehl, Benj. Hines, Jesse Wright, Daniel K. Barley, Amos Harbaugh, Jacob Koontz, W. W. Laney, Samuel Burger, Wm. Winegardner, Danie. Clark, John Krell, Henry Fluck, Samuel James, Wm. Gorsuch, Jacob Semler, Wm. Dunlap, John Alsip, Jacob Stuft, Harry Drollinger, Dan. Swartzwelder, Daniel Fetter.

PETIT JURORS drawn for same Term.

Henry Shaffer, G. W. Gump, Samuel Steel, Alvy Boylan, Frederick Schnebley, Henry Cook, Rudolph Hoover, John Yont (of Jacob), John Hughes, Wm. Crisman, Wm. Lingenfelter, David Evans, William Keyser, A. W. Mower, Jacob C. Albright, Samuel Bossler, Isaac Iams, Adam Zembower, Geo. Hartle, Henry Fluck, Geo. W. Bowser, Wm. Lowry, Jos. Mars, Daniel Staler, Amos M. Berkhimer, Adam Geller, Isaac Earnest, Henry Whetstone, John W. Crisman, Thos. Gillam, Jr., Bartley Hughes, Jos. Fuller, Isaac Thorp, Wm. Elder, Joseph Griffith, Solomon Shrader, John Amos, sr., Wash. Miller.

Drawn and certified at the Commissioners' Office February 14, 1865

JOHN G. FISHER, Clerk.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co., to make distribution of the money in the hands of J. W. Lingenfelter, Esq., administrator of Ann Eliza Cox, dec'd, will attend for that purpose at his office, in Bedford, on Tuesday, April 18, 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M. where all parties interested may attend if they think proper.

M. A. POINTS, Auditor.

April 7,—2t.

LIST OF CAUSES

Put down for trial at May Term, 1865.

Samuel J. Way	vs	Dr. F. C. Reamer
Mary Moser et al	vs	Josiah Miller
Same	vs	Same
Theodore Kinton	vs	J. Mortimore et al
F. D. Beegle	vs	Wentz & Feather
Samuel Clark	vs	Wm. Sleek

O. E. SHANNON, Proth'y.

April 7, 1365.

COURT PROCLAMATION.

To the Coroner, the Justices of the Peace, and Constables in the different Townships in the County of Bedford Greeting.

KNOW YE, that in pursuance of a precept to me directed, under the hand and seal of the Hon. ALEX. KING, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Sixteenth District, consisting of the counties of Franklin, Fulton, Bedford and Somerset, and by virtue of his office of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail delivery for the trial of capital and other offenders therein and in the General Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace; and JAMES BURNS and ——— ———, Esq'rs, Judges of the same Court in the same county of Bedford. You and each of you are hereby required to be and appear in your proper persons with your Records, Recognizances, Examinations, and all other remembrances before the Judges aforesaid, at Bedford, at a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace therein to be holden for the county of Bedford aforesaid on the first Monday of May, (being the 1st day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day; there and then to do those things to which your several offices appertain.

GIVEN under my hand at Bedford, on the 7th of April, in the year of our Lord 1865.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Sheriff's Office, Sheriff.
April 7, 1865.

Master's Sale
OF REAL ESTATE.

Josiah Miller, Esq., Adm'r. of the estate of Catharine Wolford, widow of Joseph Wolford, deceased, vs. James Logue. } In the Court of Common Pleas of Bedford county, No. 167, Nov. Term, 1864, being Scire Facias to revive judgment in Ejectment to No. 229, April Term, 1850.

Whereas, on the 21st day of December, A. D. 1864, to the aforesaid Term of said Court, judgment was entered against the defendant in the above entitled cause, to the effect that the said defendant should pay a certain sum of money therein designated (with interest and costs) being for the purchase money for certain real estate: and whereas, at the February Term of said Court, A. D. 1865, on motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the undersigned was appointed a Master in Chancery to sell the real estate aforesaid, unless the said defendant should pay the amount of said judgment, debt, interest and costs.

Now, therefore, default having been made in the payment aforesaid, I, by virtue of said appointment, will sell, on the premises, on

Saturday, the 22d day of April, next,

at 11 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, the real estate of James Logue, the aforesaid defendant, consisting of the following described two tracts of valuable farm land, with usual improvements, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, viz:

All that certain real estate and tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Jacob Wagerman and others, containing 142 acres and 52 perches, more or less.

ALSO—All that other certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Wolford, Adam Wolford and others, containing 73 acres and 43 perches, more or less; the same being part of the real estate devised to said Catharine Wolford by her late husband Joseph Wolford, deceased, for and during her natural life as by his last Will and Testament, recorded in Will Book, No. 3, page 306, in the Register's Office at Bedford, fully appears, &c.

Terms made known on day of sale.

G. H. SPANG,
March 31. Master in Chancery.

Notice in Partition.

BY virtue of a writ of Partition, or valuation issued out of the Orphans' Court of Bedford County, I will proceed to value and appraise the Real Estate of Catharine Miller, late of Harrison town ship, Bedford County, dec'd., to wit: One tract of land in Harrison township, Bedford County, containing one hundred and eight acres, and one fourth, with a double log house, stable, and spring house, thereon erected, about 40 acres cleared, adjoining lands of Samuel Hoffman, Isaac Devore, John V. Wertz, and others, on Thursday, the 13th day of April, 1865; at 1 o'clock, P. M., when and where all parties interested may attend if they think proper. The heirs of said Catharine Miller are, 1st, Mary Ann, wife of Peter F. Lehman, Esq., of Juniata township, Bedford County, Pa., 2nd, Sophia, wife of John V. Wertz of Harrison township 3d Susan wife of Andrew Ball, of Londondery township. 4th Catharine wife of Peter Aaron of Venango County 5th Hester wife of Daniel M. Miller of Harrison township 6th the issue of Sarah a dec'd daughter to wit, 1, Elizabeth Miller of Bedford township 2nd Susan wife of of George Leddig, of Londondery township, 3rd, John S. Miller, of Harrison township.

JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Sheriff.

TAVERN LICENSES.

The following named persons have taken out petitions for Tavern License to be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions in and for Bedford County, to be held at Bedford on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May, next.

Val. Besser,	Stonerstown,
Joseph Follar,	Juniata Township,
Peter Amick,	St. Clairsville,
A. J. Snively,	Schellsburg,
Isaac C. Miller,	St. Clairsville,
A. J. Pennell,	Rainsburg,
D. J. Stone,	" "
Bernard O'Neal,	Cheneysville,
Christ. Snell,	Bloody Run,
Jonathan Feightner,	Palo Alto,
Samuel Crisman,	St. Clairsville,
Henry Fluck,	Woodberry,
Samuel Sleek,	Pleasantville,
J. C. Black,	Bloody Run,
Henry Bostgen	" "
James Haney,	Cumberland Valley,
Catharine Tricker,	Stonerstown,
Patrick Drbew,	Coaldale,
A. C. Mower,	Rainsburg,
Isaac F. Grove,	Bedford Bor.
Joshua J. Shoemaker,	"
Valentine Steckman,	"
George W. Figard,	Coaldale,
W. A. Jamison,	Riddlesburg,
George M. Colvin,	Schellsburg,
Samuel Staily,	E. Providence,
J. A. Raum,	Saxton,
Henry Drollinger,	Hopewell.

O. E. SHANNON, Clerk.

List of Retailers.

A list of venders of Foreign and Domestic Merchandize in the county of Bedford, for the year 1865, *as appraised and classified by the appraiser of Mercantile Taxes.*

Bedford Borough,		*Class.*	$ cts.
Mrs. V. B. Tate	store	14	7 00
M. & G. Reimund	"	14	7 00
Geo R. Oster & Co.	"	14	7 00
A. B. Cramer & Co.	"	13	10 00
T. H. & N. J. Lyons	"	14	7 00
Peter A. Reed	"	14	7 00
Miss M. Fetterly	"	14	7 00
S. & W. Shuck	"	14	7 00
Do do	Fancy store	14	7 00
Robert Fyan	store	14	7 00
J. M. Shoemaker	"	14	7 00
Mrs. Stewart	"	14	7 00
Wm. Hartley	Hardware	14	7 00
Geo Biymyer & Son	"	14	7 00
Dr. B. F. Harry	Drugs	14	7 00
H. C. Reamer	"	14	7 00
A. L. Defibaugh	Confec & Grocery	14	7 00
James B. Farquhar	store	14	7 00
John Alsip & Son	"	14	7 00
J. H. Hutton	"	14	7 00
John G. Minnich	Eating House	14	10 00
Jacob Bolinger	Confectionery	14	7 00
Reed & Schell	Bankers	14	10 00
Rupp, Shannon & Co.	"	14	10 00
Mrs. E. V. Mowry	store	14	7 00
David Broad	Eating house	14	10 00
Wm. McMullen & Co.	store	14	10 00
Miss Urilla Smith	Fancy store	14	7 00
John Harris	Eating house	14	10 00
Bedford Township.			
——— Yont	Distillery		15 00
Bedford Mineral Springs	Ten Pins		7 50
do do	Billiards		7 50
Wm. Wolf	Confectionery		5 00
Brond Top Township.			
Eichelberger & Lowery	store	14	7 00
John Foster	Eating house		10 00
"	Ten Pins		7 50
Given & Maguire	store	14	7 00
Johns & Co.	"	14	7 00
Dunn & Lawrence	"	14	7 00
Vandevender & Baker	"	14	7 00
Richard Langdon	"	14	7 00
Alfred Evans	Confectionery		5 00
R. B. Wigdon			7 00
Cumberland Valley Township.			
Daniel Anderson	store	14	7 00
Henry Miller	distillery		15 00
Colerain Township.			
A. C James	store	14	7 00
Jacob Reed & Co.	"	14	7 00
Harrison Township.			
Valentine B. Wertz	store	14	7 00
George R. Bailey	"	14	7 00
Juniata Township.			
George Gardill	store	14	7 00
Lewis N. Fyan	"	14	7 00
William Keyser	"	14	7 00
Hillegas & Co.	"	14	7 00
Joseph Fetler	"	14	7 00
Napier Township.			
G. W. Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Samuel Boffner	"	14	7 00
Middle Woodberry Township.			
Andrew Baker	store	14	7 00
George R. Barndollar	"	14	7 00
A. L. Beckhoffer	"	14	7 00
J. W. Ricketson	"	14	7 00
South Woodberry Township.			
D. F. Buck	store	14	7 00
Daniel M. Bare	"	14	7 00
Samuel Oster	"	14	7 00
George Kauffman	"	14	7 00
Robert Ralston	"	14	7 00
East Providence Township.			
D. A. T. Black	store	14	7 00
John Nycum & Sons	"	14	7 00
John Bamerbaugh	"	14	7 00
Bloody Run Borough.			
J. M. Barndollar & Son	store	14	7 00
J. B. Williams	"	14	7 00
William States & Co.	"	14	7 00
Thomas Richey	"	14	7 00
Baughman & Co.	"	14	7 00
Mrs. J. A. Mann	"	14	7 00
Eli Ramsay	Drugs	14	7 00
Mrs. Phebe Akers	"	14	7 00
Charles Blake	"	14	7 00
Charles Blake	Eating house		10 00
Abraham Sparks	"		10 00
West Providence Township.			
John Gilbaugh	store	14	7 00
J. W. Barndollar	Groceries		7 00
A. G. & Henry Allen	"		7 00
Southampton Township.			
Hugh Wilson	store	14	7 00
George Iams	"	14	7 00
Snake Spring Township.			
William Lysinger	Confectionery		7 00
Liberty Township.			
Catharine Fockler & Son	store	14	7 00
Lewis Putt	"	14	7 00
Fluck & Wharton	"	14	7 00
B. Elliott	"	14	7 00
Londonderry Township.			
Jacob Evans	store	14	7 00
David Evans	"	14	7 00
Cairus M. Devore	"	14	7 00
Monroe Township.			
James R. O'Neal	"	14	7 00
Daniel Fletcher	"	14	7 00
Asa M. Williams	"	14	7 00
Schellsburg Borough.			
John Smith	Hardware	14	7 00
John S. Schell	store	14	7 00
Black & Border	"	14	7 00
Miller & Robison	"	14	7 00
Duncan McVicker	"	14	7 00
John E. Colvin	"	14	7 00
G. Berkstresser & Son	"	14	7 00
St. Clair Township.			
G. D. Trout	store	14	7 00
Simon Hershman	"	14	7 00
F. D. Beegle	"	14	7 00
Miss A. C. Smith	"	14	7 00
Nathan Wright	"	14	7 00
G. B. Amick	"	14	7 00
Isaiah Blackburn	"	14	7 00
Horn & Brother	"	14	7 00

Notice is hereby given that an appeal will be held at the Court House on the 8th of May, 1865.

A. J. SANSOM,
March 31, 1865. Mercantile Appraiser.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

The undersigned auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Bedford Co. to make distribution of the balance of the fund in the hands of H. Whetstone, administrator of the Estate of Daniel Means, dec'd, to and among the heirs and persons legally entitled to receive the same, will attend to the duties of his appointment, on Tuesday, the 25th day of April, inst., at his office in the borough of Bedford, when and where all parties interested can attend.

E. M. ALSIP, Auditor.

April 7, 1865.

Bedford County, ss:

SEAL. At an Orphans' Court held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865, before the Judges of the said Court.

On motion of John P. Reed, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Catharine Mowry, late of Harrison township, dec'd., to wit: Frederick; 2nd, Jacob; 3rd. Mary Ann wife of Emanuel Turner; 4th, and Henry, residing in Bedford County, 5th, John Emanuel residing in Somerset County, Pa., and 6th, Lewis; residence unknown, said to be in California, to be and appear, at an Orphans' Court, to be held at Bedford, in for the County of Bedford, on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next, to accept, or refuse to take the real estate of said dec'd., at the valuation which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation, issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Clerk.

STAND FROM UNDER!

CHEAP CORNER COMING DOWN WITH A CRASH.

J. B. FARQUHAR, has been to the City purchasing his Spring Stock, and takes pleasure in stating he is fully prepared to sell

AT

A reduction of from twenty-five to fifty per cent

ON FORMER PRICES.

WE ask the public to examine our stock, as we are determined not to let any one under sell us.

COLONNADE BUILDING,

J. B. FARQUHAR,

MARCH 25TH, 1865.

BROWN MUSLIN FIFTY CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

CALICO TWENTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

DELAINES THIRTY-FIVE CENTS,

At

CHEAP CORNER.

GOOD mackerel in Barrels, half Barrels, Quarters and Kits at

FARQUHAR'S

CHEAP CORNER!

EAST PITT STREET,

BEDFORD, March 24, 1864.

Save Money!

Buy your Goods at

REDUCED PRICES!

ALL KINDS OF GOODS—

Carpetings, Muslins, Galicoes, &c., &c.,

at greatly rduced prices for Cash, at

CRAMER & CO'S.

March 24, 1865.

U. S. 7-30 LOAN.

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury, the undersigned has assumed the General Subscription Agency for the sale of United States Treasury Notes, bearing seven and three tenths per cent. interest, per annum, known as the

SEVEN-THIRTY LOAN.

These Notes are issued under date of June 15th, 1865, and are payable three years from that time, in currency, or are convertible at the option of the holder into

U. S. 5-20 Six per cent.
GOLD-BEARING BONDS.

These bonds are worth a premium which increases the actual profit on the 7-30 loan, and its *exemption from State and municipal taxation, which adds from one to three per cent. more*, according to the rate levied on other property. The interest is payable in currency semi-annually by coupons attached to each note, which may be cut off and sold to any bank or banker.

The interest amounts to

One cent per day on a		$50	*note.*
Two cents	"	" $100	"
Ten	"	" $500	"
20	"	"$1000	"
$1	"	"$5000	"

Notes of all the denominations named will be promptly furnished upon receipt of subscriptions, and the notes forwarded at once. The interest to 15th June next will be paid in advance. This is

THE ONLY LOAN IN MARKET

now offered by the Government, and it is confidently expected that its superior advantages will make it the

GREAT POPULAR LOAN OF THE PEOPLE.

Less than $300,000,000 of the Loan authorized by the last Congress are now on the market. This amount, at the rate at which it is being absorbed, will all be subscribed for within four months, when the notes will undoubtedly command a premium, as has uniformly been the case on closing the subscriptions to other loans.

In order that citizens of every town and section of the country may be afforded facilities for taking the loan, the National Banks, State Banks, and Private Bankers throughout the country have generally agreed to receive subscriptions at par. Subscribers will select their own agents, in whom they have confidence, and who only are to be responsible for the delivery of the notes for which they receive orders.

JAY COOKE,
SUBSCRIPTION AGENT, *Philadelphia.*

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the First National Bank of Hollidaysburg, and First National Bank of Huntingdon.

February 24—2mo

Bedford County, ss:

U. S. At an Orphans' Court, held at Bedford, in and for the County of Bedford, on the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

On motion of Atty Koontz, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Cook, late of Southampton township, Somerset County, Pennsylvania, dec'd., to wit: Jesse, Dennis, Mary now dec'd., who was intermarried with David Boor, leaving issue Calvin and William Hay, Calvin T. Hay, being a minor, of whom Peter S. Hay, is Guardian, Sarah, now dec'd., who was intermarried with George G. Walker, leaving issue Jacob, Catharine, Eliza, Sarah and Samuel, all of Somerset County, the three latter of whom Samuel Walker is Guardian, Jacob Cook, now dec'd., leaving issue Solomon, Sarah, intermarried with Peter Boor, and Samuel, now living in Somerset County, of whom A. J. Colborn, is Guardian, (*ad litem,*) and Elizabeth Ann intermarried with William Benford, residing——County Pennsylvania, John Cook, Henry Cook and William Cook, all of Londonderry township, Bedford County, Pennsylvania, George Cook, now residing in Fulton County, Indiana, and Catharine, intermarried with Jacob Hardin, now residing in Lee County, Illinois, to be, and appear at an Orphans' Court held at Bedford on the 1st Monday, 1st day of May next, to accept, or refuse to take the Real Estate of said dec'd., at the valuation, which has been valued and appraised in pursuance of a writ of Partition or valuation issued out of our said Court, and to the Sheriff of said County directed, or show cause why the same should not be sold.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and the seal of the said Court, at Bedford, the 13th day of February, A. D. 1865.

O. E. SHANNON,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Clerk.

Bedford Select School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND BOYS.

The Rev. S. J. Berlin, A. M., proposes to re-open the Select School in this place, (formerly taught by Prof. Lyon) on Tuesday, the 18th of April, A. D. 1865.

TERMS per session of 11 weeks:

Tuition for 1st class, the common English branches	$6.00
2d Class, Algebra, Natural Philosophy, History, &c.	7.50
3d Class, Latin, Greek, and the higher Mathematics	9.00

One half the tuition in advance, and the other before the close of the session.

S. J. BERLIN,
April 7—3t. Principal.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of vend. exponas and fi. fa. to me directed, there will be sold at the Court House, in the borough of Bedford, on Saturday, the 29th day of April, A. D. 1865, at 10 o'clock, A. M., the following real estate, viz: One tract of land containing 400 acres, more or less, about 60 acres cleared and under fence, two log dwelling houses, log stable and other out-buildings thereon erected, adjoining lands of John Cessna, Esq., George Mock, John Shafer, James Rollins and others, situate in Colerain township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Zaccheus Wertz.

ALSO—One tract of land containing about one hundred acres, more or less, with a log cabin house and a small log stable thereon erected, situate in Londonderry township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Christian Albright and others, taken in execution as the property of Henry Green.

ALSO—One lot of ground, about 60 feet in front, extending back about 250 feet, all cleared and under fence, with a frame stable thereon erected, adjoining lot of Daniel Eversole and David Barnet, situate in the village of Lafayetteville, South Woodberry township, Bedford county, taken in execution as the property of Henry Miller. JOHN ALDSTADT,
April 7, 1865. Sheriff.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE IN

HOOP SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WESTS' BRADLEY & CAREY, (late J. I. & J. O. West,) SOLE PROPRIETORS and MANUFACTURERS, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade Streets New York.

THIS INVENTION consists of Duplex (or two) Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided Tightly and firmly together, edge to edge, making the toughest, most flexible Elastic and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom bend or break like the Single Springs, and consequently preserve their perfect and beautiful shape twice as long as any other Skirt.

The WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great comfort and pleasure to any lady wearing the Duplex Elliptic Skirt will be experienced particularly in all Crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded, when in use, to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or muslin dress.

A lady having enjoyed the pleasure, comfort and great convenience of wearing the "Duplex Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt" for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies, they are superior to all others.

They are the best quality in every part, and unquestionably the lightest, most desirable, comfortable and economical Skirt ever made.

FOR SALE in all first-class stores in this city, and throughout the United States, and Canadas, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South America and the West Indies. ☞Inquire for the "Duplex Elliptic Skirt."

April 7, 1865—13w

Register's Notice.

All persons interested are hereby notified that the following accountants have filed their accounts in the Register's office of Bedford county, and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court in and for said county, on Tuesday, the 2d day of May, next, at the Court House in Bedford, for confirmation:

The account of Frederick Kauffman, guardian of Henry Kauffman, Frederick Kauffman, and William Kauffman, minor children of Catharine Kauffman, late of Middle Woodberry township, dec'd.

The final account of John Cessna, Esq., administrator of the estate of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Snake Spring township, dec'd.

The account of James H. Lyons, executor of the last will, &c., of Benjamin Lyons, late of South Woodberry township, dec'd.

The account of Thomas Allison, administrator of the estate of Frederick Mechtley, late of St. Clair township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Manspeaker, adm'r. of the estate of Hannah Manspeaker, late of East Providence township, dec'd.

The account of James McCleary, adm'r. of the estate of Geo. B. McCleary, late of Hopewell township, dec'd.

The account of Samuel Whip, Esq., exec'r. of the last will, &c., of George Sliger, late of Cumberland Valley township, dec'd.

The account of John and Joseph P. Mortimore, adm'rs. of the estate of Geo. Mortimore, deceased.

The account of Henry Taylor, executor of the last will, &c., of Jacob N. Clark, late of Napier township, dec'd.

The account of Tobias Boor and Henry J. Bruner, Esq., executors of the last will. &c., Nicholas Boor, late of Cumberland Valley tp., deceased.

The account of Daniel Sams, Esq., administrator of Jacob P. Weaverling, late of West Providence township, deceased.

The account of Philip Harkleroad, executor of the last will, &c., of Jonathan Harkleroad, late of Colerain township, deceased.

The final account of John W. Scott and Joseph Hutchinson, administrators of the estate of Hamilton Scott, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The final account of David L. Replogle and John S. Replogle, executors of the last will, &c., of Rinehart Replogle, late of South Woodberry township, deceased.

The supplemental account of J. W. Lingenfelter, administrator of Jonathan Horton, late of Bedford borough, dec'd.

The account of Mary Sill, administratrix of the estate of Abr'm Sill, late of Bedford township, deceased.

The account of Charlotte Sleek, administratrix of the estate of Charles V. Sleek, late of St. Clair township, deceased.

The account of John Brown, Esq., one of the administrators of Alexander Gilson, late of Bedford township, dec'd.

O. E. SHANNON,
April 7, 1865. Register.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

I OFFER FOR SALE MY DRUG STORE, ON JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD. Terms reasonable.

H. C. REAMER.

December 9, 1864.

GAZLAY'S PACIFIC MONTHLY.

Now is your time to subscribe for our New PACIFIC MONTHLY, which we cheerfully commend to you as the Excelsior of all the

MONTHLY MAGAZINES.

Employing and paying more for Literary talent than any other Magazine in the country, we flatter ourselves that no department of the PACIFIC MONTHLY will suffer neglect from the want of able and well known

LITERARY CONTRIBUTORS,

representing some of the principal shining lights of the Literary world. We shall make such additional engagements as circumstances may demand. Your special attention is called to our

ILLUSTRATIONS,

which are produced, without regard to expense, by an efficient *corps* of artists—at whose head stands BRIGHTLY and MCLENAN, unequalled as Designers and Engravers. We call the attention of the Public to the profusion of first class illustrations of the varied, novel and picturesque scenery and local views of the

GOLDEN STATES
AND
TERRITORIES
OF THE
PACIFIC.

With descriptive views and reading matter, affording the most reliable and comprehensive medium in existence for full information in regard to California, Oregon, Nevada, and their contiguous and auriferous territories. The information we give in regard to the Pacific States, alone, is worth ten times the subscription price of our Magazine. The twelve numbers, a year's subscription, when neatly bound, affording two splendid volumes, suitable for the

DRAWING-ROOM, LIBRARY,

OR THE

COUNTING-HOUSE,

and costing but FIVE DOLLARS, which in years to come can not be purchased for any price. Our

EDITORIAL DRAWER

will abound with selections of Wit, Original Stories, Comic Sketches, and light Literature, culled from a well-garnered storehouse of fun, fact and incident, affording interesting light reading matter for the Parlor and the Fire-side.

COMIC ILLUSTRATIONS.

This Department of the Monthly, under the immediate supervision of MCLENAN, the celebrated Comic Delineator, will be found always rich in Wit, Merriment, and appropriate Design.

FASHION PLATES.

Having made special arrangements with Mme. DEMOREST, 473 Broadway, New York, for contributions to our Fashion Department, we call the attention of the Ladies to the same, and commend our Monthly to their notice, as containing more information in regard to Dress and the Toilet, than any other Magazine published.

SUBSCRIBE NOW!

Now is the time to subscribe, and have your volume complete for 1865. We will furnish back numbers to such as do not subscribe in time for the January or February number. But to be sure and get them without delay, send in your subscriptions early. Our subscription price is

FIVE DOLLARS A YEAR,

Payable in advance, upon the receipt of which our receipt, for the same, will be sent in return.

PREMIUMS IN GOLD!

As an additional inducement to subscribe early, we shall distribute among our subscribers a large list of valuable Premiums, relying upon an extraordinary large subscription list to compensate us for our liberality. These premiums will consist of valuable Souvenirs of the golden wealth of the Pacific States, and will be as follows:—

☞To any person sending us One Hundred Paying Subscriptions, we will send them *immediately*, a Twenty and a Ten Dollar Gold Piece, California coinage, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Fifty Paying Subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Ten and a Five Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Twenty-five Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Five Dollar and a Two-and-half Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Ten Paying subscribers, we will send, *immediately*, a Three Dollar Gold Piece, and an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞To any person sending us Five Paying subscriptions, we will send an extra copy of the PACIFIC MONTHLY for a year, *free*.

☞We are, also, having made, a large quantity of valuable PRESENTS and KEEPSAKES for single subscribers, who send direct to the Office.

The Presents and Souvenirs consist of Ladies' Breast-Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, etc.; and Gentlemen's Breast-Pins, Finger-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, Settings for Cane-Heads, etc., made from California and Nevada Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore—Crystalized Quartz Jewelry, (commonly known as California Diamond Jewelry.) The Gold and Silver bearing Quartz and Ore from which these Souvenirs are made, is made from the celebrated GOULD & CURRY and Ophir mines of Nevada, and will be valuable as mementos, as well as beautiful in appearance and design. EVERY REGULAR SUBSCRIBER, as above, to the PACIFIC MONTHLY, will be entitled to one of these articles for every subscription standing opposite their names on our books.

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OF THE
PACIFIC MONTHLY

sent, postage *pre-paid*, upon the receipt of Fifty Cents, in currency or postage stamps.

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☞Write your Name, Post-Office, County and State, to where you want the PACIFIC MONTHLY sent, plain and distinct.

Register all letters containing money; or, when convenient, send by Express.

If your Post-Office is a Money-Order office, obtain a money-order for your remittance.

Send none but United States Treasury Notes, or money bankable in New York.

All letters asking information, etc., to receive attention, must contain a stamp, to *pre-pay* answer. Address all correspondence,

D. M. GAZLAY & CO.
PUBLISHERS
PACIFIC MONTHLY,
34 LIBERTY STREET,
NEW YORK.

WHOLESALE AGENTS:
AMERICAN NEWS COMPANY,
121 Nassau Street, New York.
WHITE & BAUER,
San Francisco, California.

January 27, 1865—1y.

THE peculiar taint or infection which we call SCROFULA lurks in the constitutions of multitudes of men. It either produces or is produced by an enfeebled, vitiated state of the blood, wherein that fluid becomes incompetent to sustain the vital forces in their vigorous action, and leaves the system to fall into disorder and decay. The scrofulous contamination is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered digestion from unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children." The diseases it originates take various names, according to the organs it attacks. In the lungs, Scrofula produces tubercles, and finally Consumption; in the glands, swellings which suppurate and become ulcerous sores; in the stomach and bowels, derangements which produce indigestion, dyspepsia, and liver complaints; on the skin, eruptive and cutaneous affections. These, all having the same origin, require the same remedy, viz., purification and invigoration of the blood. Purify the blood, and these dangerous distempers leave you. With feeble, foul, or corrupted blood, you cannot have health; with that "life of the flesh" healthy, you cannot have scrofulous disease.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

is compounded from the most effectual antidotes that medical science has discovered for this afflicting distemper, and for the cure of the disorders it entails. That it is far superior to any other remedy yet devised, is known by all who have given it a trial. That it does combine virtues truly extraordinary in their effect upon this class of complaints, is indisputably proven by the great multitude of publicly known and remarkable cures it has made of the following diseases: **King's Evil, or Glandular Swellings, Tumors, Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches and Sores, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Coughs from tuberculous deposits in the lungs, White Swellings, Debility, Dropsy, Neuralgia, Dyspepsia or Indigestion, Syphilis and Syphilitic Infections, Mercurial Diseases, Female Weaknesses,** and, indeed, the whole series of complaints that arise from impurity of the blood. Minute reports of individual cases may be found in AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC, which is furnished to the druggists for gratuitous distribution, wherein may be learned the directions for its use, and some of the remarkable cures which it has made when all other remedies had failed to afford relief. Those cases are purposely taken from all sections of the country, in order that every reader may have access to some one who can speak to him of its benefits from personal experience. Scrofula depresses the vital energies, and thus leaves its victims far more subject to disease and its fatal results than are healthy constitutions. Hence it tends to shorten, and does greatly shorten, the average duration of human life. The vast importance of these considerations has led us to spend years in perfecting a remedy which is adequate to its cure. This we now offer to the public under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although it is composed of ingredients, some of which exceed the best of *Sarsaparilla* in alterative power. By its aid you may protect yourself from the suffering and danger of these disorders. Purge out the foul corruptions that rot and fester in the blood, purge out the causes of disease, and vigorous health will follow. By its peculiar virtues this remedy stimulates the vital functions, and thus expels the distempers which lurk within the system or burst out on any part of it.

We know the public have been deceived by many compounds of *Sarsaparilla*, that promised much and did nothing; but they will neither be deceived nor disappointed in this. Its virtues have been proven by abundant trial, and there remains no question of its surpassing excellence for the cure of the afflicting diseases it is intended to reach. Although under the same name, it is a very different medicine from any other which has been before the people, and is far more effectual than any other which has ever been available to them.

AYER'S
CHERRY PECTORAL,
The World's Great Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive patients in advanced stages of the disease.

This has been so long used and so universally known, that we need do no more than assure the public that its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do all it has ever done.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists,
Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all druggists every where, and by

B. F. Harry, Bedford, J. E. Colvin, Schellsburg, J. M. Barndollar, Bloody Run; L. Putt, Stonerstown; G. B. Amick, St. Clairsville; D. Stoner, Woodberry; R. Ralston, Water Street; and dealers everywhere. July 1, 1864.

RICHARD LEO.
MANUFACTURER OF
CABINET-WARE, CHAIRS, &C.,
BEDFORD, PA.

The undersigned being engaged in the Cabinet-making business, will make to order and keep on hand every thing in his line of manufacture.

BUREAUS, DRESSING STANDS, PARLOR AND EXTENSION TABLES, CHAIRS, BEDSTEADS, WASH-STANDS, &C., &C.

will be furnished at all prices, and to suit every taste. COFFINS will also be made to order.

☞Prompt attention paid to all orders for work.
☞Shop on West Pitt Street, nearly opposite the residence of George Shuck.

RICHARD LEO.

July 10, 1863.—tf

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Letters testamentary on the estate of Samuel S. Stuckey, late of Napier township, dec'd., having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, to Asa Stuckey, of Snake Spring township, and John S. Stuckey, of Napier township, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

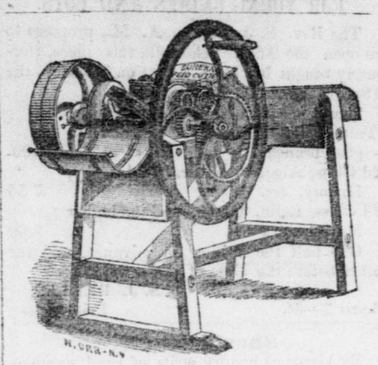
ASA STUCKEY,
JOHN S. STUCKEY,
March 17—6t* Executors.

Notice of Inquisition.

WHEREAS, Anna Rininger, widow of Henry Rininger, late of St. Clair township, dec'd., presented a petition, setting forth that the said Henry Rininger, lately died intestate, leaving a widow, the said Anna, and issue six children, to wit: Malinda, intermarried with Martin Blackburn, residing in Cedar County, Iowa, Joseph Rininger, in Cedar County, Iowa, George Rininger, residing in Bedford County, Pa., John Rininger, Jeremiah Rininger, and Ellen Rininger, residing in Cedar County, Iowa, all of whom are minors, and have for their Guardian (*ad litem*) William Clark, that said intestate died seized in his demesne, as of fee, of, and in a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of William Clark, Joseph W. Sleek, Thomas W. Blackburn, John Ake, and others, containing about one hundred and twenty-five acres, more or less, and praying the Court to make partition of the premises aforesaid, to and among the heirs, &c., whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition according to the prayer of the petitioner.

Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a writ of partition, or valuation to me directed, I will proceed to hold an inquisition on the premises, on Monday, the 17th day of April, 1865, when and where all persons interested may attend if they see proper. JOHN ALDSTADT,
Bedford, March 24, 1865. Sheriff.

WM. HARTLEY'S COLUMN.



The Eureka Hay, Straw and Fodder Cutter and Crusher,

Will save to any farmer who has six head of horses to keep, at least $150 in one season.

This machine has been improved since last year, and is pronounced by the farming public "The best Cutter ever invented."

Having sold more than 100 of these cutters the past year, I respectfully beg leave to refer to a few farmers of Bedford county who have them in use:

Judge Burns,	Daniel Walter,
John Schnebley,	Abraham Reighard,
Samuel Boor,	M. E. Miller,
Simon Nycum,	John Shank,
Jacob Fetter,	John W. Hoover,
C. R. Rea,	Michael Schafer,
John S. Brumbaugh,	John N. Teeter,
Henry Harshberger,	Henry Clapper,
Samuel Griffith,	Jacob Yont,
Jacob Biddle,	John Halderbaum,
Isaac Imler,	Martin Hoover,
Adam Dibert,	Wm. Grisinger,
John Whiteline,	Frederick Schnebley,
Adam Samel,	J. Irvin Noble,
Henry Stiffler,	George Bowser,
William Rock,	David Karns,

William Keyser and some 60 other farmers, all of whom I am confident will speak of this machine in the highest terms of praise.

On account of the great scarcity of mechanics, the high price of material, and the great demand for these machines, I was unable to secure enough to supply the demand last season. And having now but 40 on hand, farmers desiring to secure cutters

MUST ORDER SOON.

—ALSO—

I still have in store an elegant assortment of

Hardware of all kinds,

which I will close out at very fair prices.

Farm Implements,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,

ALWAYS ON HAND.

THE BEST

Coal Oil and Lamps

AT THE LOWEST RATES.

CORN SHELLERS,
CIDER MILLS,
CLOVER HULLERS,
GRAIN DRILLS,
MOWING & REAPING MACHINES,

which I will sell during the winter at much less than they will be sold for next season.

SAUSAGE MEAT CUTTERS,
at old prices.
BUTCHER KNIVES, MEAT SAWS,
REVOLVERS of different kinds.
SADDLERY,
SHOE FINDINGS,
MILL SAWS, at old rates.
IRON, NAILS, GLASS, &c.

Being desirous of closing up my business, all indebted to me will please settle at once—and persons desiring any thing in my line, will find it to their advantage to call, as I am determined to close out my present stock of goods at LOWER RATES than goods can now be purchased for elsewhere.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
The very best Coal Oil made.
CLEAR AND BRIGHT,
CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST.

Thankful for the very liberal share of patronage which I have heretofore received, I respectfully solicit a continuance of the same.

WM. HARTLEY.

Bedford, November 18, 1864.

IMPORTANT
TO ALL
INVALIDS.
IRON IN THE BLOOD.

It is well known to the medical profession that IRON is the Vital Principle or Life Element of the blood. This is derived chiefly from the food we eat; but if the food is not properly digested, or if, *from any cause whatever*, the necessary quantity of iron is not taken into the circulation, or becomes reduced, the whole system suffers. The bad blood will irritate the heart, will clog up the lungs, will stupefy the brain, will obstruct the liver, and will send its disease-producing elements to all parts of the system, and every one will suffer in whatever organ may be predisposed to disease.

The great value of

Iron as a Medicine

is well known and acknowledged by all medical men. The difficulty has been to obtain such a preparation of it as will enter the circulation and assimilate at once with the blood. This point, says Dr. Hayes, Massachusetts State Chemist, has been attained in the Peruvian Syrup, by combination in a way before unknown.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
is a PROTECTED solution of the PROTOXIDE OF IRON. A NEW DISCOVERY IN MEDICINE, that strikes at the root of disease by supplying the blood with its *Vital Principle or Life Element—Iron.*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Fever and Ague, Loss of Energy, Low Spirits.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Infuses strength, vigor, and new life into the system, and builds up an *"Iron Constitution."*

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Chronic Diarrhœa, Scrofula, Boils, Scurvy, Loss of Constitutional Vigor.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Cures Nervous Affections, Female Complaints, and all diseases of the Kidneys and Bladder.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP
Is a SPECIFIC for all diseases originating in a BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD, or accompanied by *Debility* or a *Low State of the System.*

Pamphlets containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

We select a few of the names to show the character of the testimonials.

JOHN E. WILLIAMS, ESQ.,
President of the Metropolitan Bank, New York.
Rev. ABEL STEVENS,
Late Editor Christian Advocate and Journal.
Rev. P. CHURCH,
Editor New York Chronicle.

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Rev. Warren Burton,	Roswell Kinney, M. D.,
Rev. Arthur B. Fuller,	S. K. Kendall, M. D.,
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Rev. John W. Olmstead,	H. E. Kinney, M. D.

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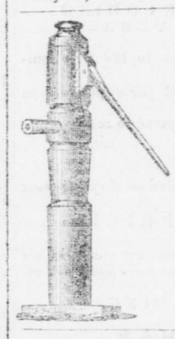
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Heals Old Sores.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Burns, Scalds, Cuts.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Salt Rheum, Piles, Erysipelas.
REDDING'S RUSSIA SALVE
Cures Ringworm, Corns, &c., &c.
No Family should be without it.
ONLY 25 cents a box.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. DINSMORE, No. 491 Broadway, New York.
S. W. FOWLE & CO., No. 18 Tremont St., Boston,
And by all Druggists and Country Storekeepers,
May 13, 1864—eowly.



PUMPS!!!

I am engaged in selling the Erie Pump—certainly the only pump well adapted to this climate.

Persons in need of a good pump will do well to give me a call.

☞Orders from all parts of the county will be attended to with promptness.

ADDRESS:
WM. C. SNIVELY,
Schellsburg.
Aug. 1, 1864.—3m

HOWARD ASSOCIATION, PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Diseases of the Nervous System, Spermatorrhœa or Seminal Weakness, Impotence, and other affections of the Sexual Organs, Physical Debility and Premature Decay—new and reliable treatment, in reports of the Howard Association, sent by mail in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, HOWARD ASSOCIATION No. 2 South Ninth Street, Philadelphia, Pa.
July 9, 1864—1y.

P. A. REED,

HAS ON HAND

AND CONSTANTLY KEEPS

A FULL SUPPLY

OF ALL KINDS OF GOODS.

WHICH HE WILL SELL CHEAP FOR

CASH OR COUNTRY PRODUCE

Bedford, Jan. 8, 1864.

NOTICE TO TRESPASSERS.

All persons are hereby forbidden from Fishing, Hunting, Driving cattle, or otherwise trespassing on our premises, as the law will be rigidly enforced against all who are found thus violating, without respect to persons.

MICHAEL B. STIFFLER,
JOS. B. STIFFLER.

Union Tp, March 24, 1865.

FOR SALE OR *TRADE!*

A Farm in Bedford township, owned by John H. Rush, about four miles from Bedford, containing 180 acres, about 85 acres cleared, with log house, log barn and other out-buildings thereon erected; also, an apple orchard thereon.

ALSO—A tract of land containing fifteen acres, about seven acres cleared with a story and a half log house and log stable thereon erected, adjoining lands of Joseph Brickey, John A. Imgrund and others, situate in Juniata township. The cleared land is in good order, and the balance well timbered, all capable of easy improvement and cultivation.

ALSO—A tract of land in Harmon's Bottom, Juniata township, with log house, barn, &c., thereon erected, containing 70 acres and allowance. Part of this tract is cleared and under fence and in a good state of cultivation—near to a school house, mill, &c., adjoining lands of Scott, Low, Hughes and others, and lately purchased from William Hurley.

ALSO—A tract of land in Union township, containing 225 acres, 72 acres cleared, with a farm house, tenant house, double log barn and new Saw Mill thereon erected. Also, an apple orchard thereon—known as the "Snyder" or "Koons" property.

60 acres of land—10 cleared and under fence with a log house thereon erected, adjoining George Troutman, George May and others, partly in Juniata and partly in Londonderry Townships, lately owned by Andrew Wolford.

ALSO—166 acres near Stonerstown, within ½ mile of Broad Top Railroad—about 100 acres cleared, with a two story dwelling house—new bank barn, stable, &c., thereon erected; also, two apple orchards thereon, of choice fruit. The soil is a rich loam, and capable of producing every variety of crops of this climate.

ALSO—160 acres best quality of prairie—near the Missouri river, close to the county seat of Harrison county, Iowa.

ALSO—Two 160 acre tracts, adjoining Elkhorne city, in the richest valley of the west—the Platte Valley—about 20 miles west of Omaha city, and close to the great national or government road leading west in Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—160 acres, two miles above Omaha city, on the great bend of the Missouri. This tract is well timbered and very desirable. All of these lands were located after a personal inspection and careful examination of the ground, and can be well relied upon for future wealth. Maps showing the precise location are in my possession.

ALSO—Three desirable lots in Omaha City, Nebraska Territory.

ALSO—A lot of ground in the city of Dacotah, Nebraska Territory.

The above real estate will be sold at such prices as to insure safe and profitable investments.

Notes or obligations of any kind, that are good, will be taken in exchange—particularly good bank notes.

May 8, 1863. O. E. SHANNON,

C. D. M'CLEES & CO.
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS,
AND
INDIA RUBBER SHOES,
NO 133 NORTH THIRD STREET
OPPOSITE CHERRY ST.,
PHILADELPHIA.
Apr. 17, 1863—1y.

FLEMING HOLLIDAY
WITH
PAUL GRAFF, WM. H. WEIMER,
ISAAC WATKIN, THOS. SAPPINGTON.
GRAFF, WATKIN & CO.,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 426 Market Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
January 13, 1865—1y.

WM. W. PAUL. D. J. HOAR
H. L. HOOD,
WITH
WM. W. PAUL & CO.,
WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE
WAREHOUSE,
623 Market St. & 614 Commerce St. above Sixth
PHILADELPHIA.
December 16, 1864—1y.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,
(SUCCESSORS TO MICHAEL WARTMAN & CO.)
Tobacco Snuff and Segar
MANUFACTORY,
No. 313 NORTH THIRD STREET,
Second door below Wood,
PHILADELPHIA.
J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN.
March 25, 1864.

FELIX HEYMAN
WITH
Arnold, Nusbaum & Nirdlinger.
Importers, Jobbers, and Wholesale Dealers in
CLOTHING,
Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Tailors' Trimmings, &c.
Nos. 383 Market Street, and 27 North Fourth Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

OFFERS great inducements to Wholesale Dealers from the Country, in quantity, quality, style, prices and terms.

Merchants, Tailors and Dealers visiting Philadelphia, will find it to their advantage to call and examine stock and learn prices before purchasing elsewhere. Dec. 9, 1864—1y

A Most Excellent Medicine.

J. F. CARPENTER'S RHEUMATIC FLUID.—Persons suffering from Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Diptheria, Burns, &c., will find this a most excellent remedy. It comes to us recommended by some of the best men in the State—and in this community. Try a bottle and see for yourself. For sale at A. L. Defibaugh's, Bedford. April 29, 1864—1y.

COOK'S EVAPORATOR
AND
CANE MILLS.

THE undersigned is agent for the above named machines, at manufacturer's prices. Pamphlets describing the use of machines, and the process of manufacturing syrup and sugar from sorgho, can be had by applying to him by letter or otherwise, or by calling at the "*Gazette*" office.

The undersigned has also on hand, and for sale, a large lot of pure sorgho seed, which can be had by application to him, or at the store of P. A. Reed, Bedford. He manufactured last season, several hundred gallons of sorgho syrup, which sells for $1.50 per gallon. From 150 to 300 gallons can be produced to the acre.

J. H. SCHELL,
March 10, 1865. SCHELLSBURG, Penn'a.

VALUABLE FARM
AND
TANNERY FOR SALE!

THE undersigned offer for sale, their valuable limestone farm situated in Bedford township, Bedford county, adjoining lands of Philip Zimmers, Charles Smith and others, containing 250 acres. 200 acres of which are cleared and in a rich state of cultivation balance well timbered. This property lies about 4 miles North of Bedford, on Dunning's Creek, near the Bedford and Hollidaysburg Turnpike. There are upon the farm a

LARGE BRICK DWELLING-HOUSE,

A large Bank Barn and other important buildings. There is also a fine orchard of apple, peach and other fruit trees upon the premises. The farm is divided into fields of 14 acres each, enclosed with post and rail fence. About 50 acres are in meadow. There is an excellent spring of never failing water close to the Dwelling-House. Also, upon the Southwest corner of the farm, there is located,

A LARGE TANNERY,

Containing 100 vats, with all the necessary buildings, the whole yard being under roof. The tannery is now and has been for years, in successful operation. Twenty-five acres of the farm will be sold with the tannery, if the latter be sold separately. Upon these twenty-five acres there are six tenant houses.

For further particulars address
T. H. & N. J. LYONS,
March 17, 1865. BEDFORD, Pa.

Spring and Summer
GOODS
AT
J. M. SHOEMAKER'S
CHEAP STORE,
NOW OPENING.

His customers and the public generally are invited to call and examine for themselves.

HIS GOODS

ARE OF THE BEST QUALITY, AND CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

LOOK

TO YOUR OWN INTEREST

BY EXAMINING MY STOCK.

A LARGE LOT OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Boots and Shoes,
OF EXCELLENT QUALITY,
AND VERY CHEAP,

form a part of my new stock.

MENS' SUMMER WEAR,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Ladies' Dress Goods,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, &C., &C.

All to be had at the store of J. M. Shoemaker.
Bedford, April 7, 1865.

Photographic Pictures.

The subscriber has just returned from Philadelphia, where he has purchased a large and select stock of PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES, comprising *GILT, EBONY, ROSEWOOD, UNION, AND CARD FRAMES,* of different styles and varieties, from

20 Cts. up to Five Dollars, each.

ALSO—A new assortment of
Photograph Albums,
of all styles, holding from 12 to 200 pictures, at prices varying from 75 cents to $20.00,

Suitable for the Pocket or the Parlor.

Photographs, Ambrotypes, Melainotypes, &c., taken as low as 25 cents each.

☞Pictures of every kind and description copied to suit the album size or life size, on the most reasonable terms, and in the most durable manner.

Instructions in the art given on moderate terms. Skylight Gallery opposite the Washington Hotel.

T. R. GETTYS.

Bedford, June 10, 1864.

BEDFORD HOTEL.

The undersigned having taken charge of the Bedford Hotel, formerly kept by Col. John Hafer, announces to the public that he will be able to afford the best accommodations, both to the traveling public and home custom. The house will be improved and re-fitted, and the Bar will always be well supplied with choice liquors. His table will be supplied with the choicest edibles of the season, and he will spare no pains to make it suitable for all. His stable is one of the best in Bedford, and a good hostler will always be in attendance.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month or year. Terms reasonable. The public are respectfully invited to give him a call.

JOSHUA J. SHOEMAKER.

Bedford, January 15, 1864.

THE MENGEL HOUSE,
JULIANA STREET, BEDFORD, PA.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform the travelling public that he has recently enlarged, improved and refitted his house, both for the accommodation of travelers and boarders, as well as country customers. Persons coming to this place for the purpose of visiting the Bedford Springs, will find this house pleasantly located.

Ample and convenient Stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also a safe and convenient carriage house.

All are invited to give him a call.

ISAAC MENGEL, Proprietor.

April, 15, 1864.

SHRINER'S
BALSAMIC COUGH SYRUP.
For Coughs, Colds, Croup, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Bronchitis, Spitting Blood, Pain and Weakness of the Breast, Difficulty of Breathing, &c.

THIS is no new remedy. It has been used for a number of years in Maryland and parts of Pennsylvania, and has, wherever known, acquired an unprecedented reputation for curing the various diseases for which it is recommended.

So apparent is its usefulness, and so remarkable has been its cures, that it is fast superceding every other remedy for those diseases. The afflicted can rely upon it doing as much for them, and in many cases more than any other remedy now before the public.

It is recommended and prescribed in the practice of a large number of the most intelligent and able physicians of Maryland. It is used and considered an indispensable household remedy by a large portion of the first families of the State.

It is used by all classes of society, and the universal opinion is that it is good. *This Syrup is purely Vegetable Compound.* It is pleasant to take, and never does injury. But owing to its purifying qualities, must do good under any circumstances. Its effects are truly wonderful, soothing, calming, and allaying the most violent coughs, purifying, strengthening and invigorating the whole system, calming and soothing the nerves; aiding and facilitating expectoration, and healing the DISEASED LUNGS,
thus striking at the root of disease, and driving it from the system.

CROUP.

This disease is announced by difficulty of breathing, shrill whistling or wheezing, hacking cough and threatened suffocation, &c. It mostly occurs in young children. No child need die of croup if this Syrup is properly used and used in time. Mothers having croupy children should watch the first show of the disease, and always keep this remedy at hand.

For coughs after measles this syrup is most excellent. Experience has proven that it is equalled by no other preparation.

The price of the remedy is such as to place it within the reach of all, the poor as well as the rich, and every person should have it.

Every person should have it in the house. It is a true and faithful friend to all who value health and wish to secure themselves against that most terrible disease, consumption. It will be found the most useful as well as the cheapest family medicine in the world. It has been used for the last four years with a success without a parallel.

Price 40 cts. per bottle, or three bottles for $1.00. Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro.

For sale by H. C. Reamer and B. F. Harry Druggists, Bedford, Pa.

December 23, 1864—1y.

SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE.

SINCE the introduction of this beautiful preparation, it has been steadily advancing into public favor. Its astonishing efficacy in expelling worms has won for it many friends wherever known, and these are speaking its praise to others, so that it is fast being introduced into every family in the land. The demand for it is becoming immense. To make it still more worthy the preference already shown it, the PROPRIETOR is putting it up in a much handsomer style than formerly. It is now prepared with the greatest care of uniform strength, with plain directions, so that any one can administer it.

TO DESTROY WORMS!

It is entirely Vegetable---Perfectly Safe and Harmless,

And has never been known to fail to expel worms, where worms existed. The proprietors boldly assert that it is superior to any other preparation in the world.

☞Ask for SHRINER'S INDIAN VERMIFUGE, and take no other. ☞Price 25 cents per bottle.

*.*Prepared by S. A. Foutz & Bro., and for sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. December 23, 1864—1y.

FOUTZ'S MIXTURE.

THIS is a safe and reliable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Painful Nervous Affections, Sprains, Burns, Swellings and all diseases requiring an external application on man.

BEST LINIMENT FOR MAN AND BEAST NOW IN USE.

On horses it will never fail to cure Poleevil, Fistula, old running sores, or Sweeney, if properly applied. For sprains, bruises, scratches, crooked hoofs, chafes; saddles or collar gall, cuts or wounds, it is an infallible remedy. Try it and be convinced of its efficacy.

RHEUMATISM.

Persons afflicted with this disease no matter of how long standing, can be promptly and effectually cured by using this Mixture.

There is nothing in the world so sure and so good to take away hard corns, and cure Frost Bites as this preparation. Try it and satisfy yourselves, Price 25 and 50 cents per bottle, Prepared by

S. A. FOUTZ, Baltimore, Md.

☞For sale at the drug stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. [Dec. 23, '64—1y

FOUTZ'S
CELEBRATED HORSE AND CATTLE
POWDERS.

THESE Powders have proved after a trial of several years, to be superior to any preparation of the kind in use. The chief superiority of these powders arises from the fact that they are composed of medicines that have Laxative, Tonic and Purifying properties.—The laxative ejects crudities from the stomach and intestines, the tonic gives strength to the system of the Horse, and the purifying medicines contained in them cleanse the blood, and lay the foundation for a vigorous and healthy circulation. The use of them improves the wind, strengthens the appetite and gives the horse a fine, smooth and glossy skin—thus improving the appearance, vigor and spirit of this noble animal.

These powders are not intended, as most powders are, to bloat the animal, so as to give him the appearance of being fat when not really so—but, to remove the disease and promote his general health.

These powders will strengthen the stomach and intestines, cleanse them from offensive matter, and bring them to a healthy state. They are a sure prevention of Lung Fever, and a certain remedy for all diseases incident to the Horse, as Glanders, Yellow Water, Distempers, Founder, Heaves, Slavering, Coughs, Fevers, Loss of Appetite, and Vital Energy, &c.—These Powders, if used two or three times a week, through the winter and spring, your horse will never get the Lung Fever, Colic or Botts. A few doses of these powders will remove the worst cough, on any horse. Were owners of horses to feed a few of these powders every year, they might save the lives of many valuable horses.

CATTLE. HORSES. HOGS.

MILCH COWS.

The properties this powder possesses in increasing the quantity of milk in cows, gives it an importance and value which should place it in the hands of every person keeping a cow. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.

HOGS.

In all diseases of swine, as coughs, ulcers in the lungs and liver, &c., by putting from half a paper to a paper of these powders in a barrel of swill, the above diseases can be cured or entirely prevented. By using these powders the hog cholera can be prevented.

Prepared by S. A. FOUTZ,
Westminster, Md.

☞For sale at the Drug Stores of Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa. Dec. 23—1y